FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 1 *3 January 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Speeches Mark Anniversary of Revolution A 1 1/A6
Speech at Ad-Damur Rally [VOP] A 1 1/A6
Speech at Beirut Rally [VOP] A 1 1/A6
Speech at Beirut Camp [VOP] A 3 1/A8
Speech at Beirut Municipal Grounds [VOP] A 3 1/A8
London GUARDIAN Carries Interview With 'Arafat [3 Jan 78] A 4 1/A9
'Arafat Chairs Meeting of Palestinian Leadership [VOP] A 8 1/A13
Iraqi Note on Summit [VOP] A 8 1/A13

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Head of State Shaykh Sabah Dies From Heart Attack C 1 1/A14
Jabir As-Sabah Declared Amir C 1 1/A14
40 Days of Mourning C 1 1/A14
Husayn Arrives From Teheran To Present Condolences C 1 1/A14
Fatah Leader Arrives as Part of Gulf Tour C 1 1/A14

SAUDI ARABIA

Speculation Reported on Khalid-Carter Talks C 2 1/B1
Saudi Aid to Fatah Reportedly Over 120 Million Riyals C 2 1/B1

UAE

Shaykh Zayid Receives Message From As-Sadat C 3 1/B2

YEMEN--YAR

Al-Ghasmi Interviewed by TA'IZZ AL-JUMHURIYAH C 3 1/B2

EGYPT

Cairo Reports Carter Will Meet As-Sadat 4 Jan D 1 1/B5
To Meet in Aswan D 1 1/B5
Newspapers Comment on Carter Statements, Visit D 1 1/B5
AL-AHRAM Commentary D 1 1/B5
Further Press Reaction D 2 1/B6
FRG Chancellor Schmidt Continues Official Visit D 3 1/B7
Visit to Aswan D 3 1/B7
Meeting With Carter Probable D 4 1/B8

Schmidt Assesses Mideast D 4 1/B8
Somali President Siad Makes Visit to Cairo D 5 1/B9
Meets With As-Sadat D 5 1/B9
Barre Meets With Schmidt, Departs D 5 1/B9
As-Sadat Grants Interview to CBS, ABC Networks D 5 1/B9
As-Sadat Grants Interview to Mexican TV D 9 1/B13
As-Sadat Sends Condolences on Death of Kuwaiti Ruler D 13 1/C3
7-Day Mourning Period D 14 1/C4
As-Sadat Sends Congratulatory Cable to Kim Il-song D 14 1/C4

JORDAN

King Husayn Interviewed by American Networks F 1 1/C5
CBS Television Program F 1 1/C5
Statement to NBC F 2 1/C6
MENA: Jordan To Take Important Measures for Peace F 3 1/C7
Radio Reiterates Views on Middle East Settlement F 3 1/C7
Husayn Sends Condolences to Amir of Kuwait F 4 1/C8

SYRIA

ATH-THAWRAH: Carter, Israeli Statements Show As-Sadat's Failure H 1 1/C9
As-Sadat Supports Carter Statement on Palestinians H 1 1/C9
Somali President Siad Barre Makes Brief Visit H 1 1/C9
Official Talks Reported H 2 1/C10
Somali President Leaves H 2 1/C10
Al-Asad Receives Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi H 2 1/C10
Libyan Foreign Secretary Confers With Officials H 2 1/C10
Al-Asad Receives At-Turayki H 2 1/C10

ISRAEL

Dayan Interviewed on Begin Plan, Talks With Egypt N 1 1/C11
MA'ARIV Reports Dayan Remarks on Egyptian 'Intransigence' [2 Jan 78] N 6 1/D2
Jerusalem Sources Comment on Talks With Egypt N 7 1/D3
Begin Makes Statement After 3 Jan Cabinet Session N 7 1/D3
Member of West Bank Delegation to Egypt Killed N 8 1/D4
[DAVAR 3 Jan 78]
POST Reports New Developments on Settlements [3 Jan 78] N 8 1/D4

IRAN

Materials on Carter's Official Visit to Iran R 1 1/D5
Shah Welcomes Carter R 1 1/D5
Talks Held R 1 1/D5
Shah Dinner Speech R 1 1/D5
Carter Departs, Terms Talks Excellent R 3 1/D7
Shah Discusses Talks R 3 1/D7
Shah Interviewed on Visit R 3 1/D7
Jordan Reports on Husayn-Carter Talks in Teheran R 5 1/D9

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Material on President Carter's Official Visit	S	1	1/D10
Arrival Reported	S	1	1/D10
Reddy's Welcome Address	S	1	1/D10
First Round of Talks	S	2	1/D11
Talks Continue	S	2	1/D11
Desai Speaks at Reception	S	3	1/D12
Nuclear Fuel Discussed	S	4	1/D13
Carter Remark Reported	S	4	1/D13
Desai Speech to Parliament	S	5	1/D14
Narayan Sends Greeting	S	6	1/E1

Item 956-B-6
PrEx 7.10: FBIS-MEA-78-1
JAN 10 1978

FBIS-MEA-78-1
Tuesday
3 January 1978
Vol V No 1

DAILY REPORT

CONTRACT
COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

'ARAFAT SPEECHES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Speech at Ad-Damur Rally

JN311534Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1425 GMT 31 Dec 77 JN

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at a rally on 31 December in the Lebanese coastal town of Ad-Damur--the new home of Palestinian refugees evacuated from the Tall az-Za'tar camp--on the 13th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution--recorded]

[Text] Brothers, in these hard and difficult times through which our Arab nation is passing and in which the enemies, headed by the United States, are trying to impose their peace [sulh], and in fact surrender, on this region, we tell Carter, the United States, and world Zionism that the answer are these rifles. [cheers and applause]

Brothers, there are plots in this arab region. Plots are being hatched against our immortal Arab nation. In the name of the Palestinian rifles, the Lebanese rifles, the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese nationalist movement, and in the name of all the freemen of our Arab nation, I say loudly: This land is Arab, Arab and Arab. [cheers and applause] I say this and let everyone, far and near, hear me. Let Carter hear me while he is fruitlessly trying to sidestep [yaqfiz 'ala] the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution and the fighters in the Palestinian revolution, regardless of their different classes and trends [ajnasahum wa ahwa'ahum], I say in the name of these people that the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people are a figure [raqaman] which nobody can pounce on. [cheers and applause]

There will be no conciliation [sulh], no peace [salam] and no surrender in this region, but only fighting, fighting, fighting until victory, victory, victory. [cheers and applause] I say this here in Tall az-Za'tar, in fact Jabal az-Za'tar ["jabal" is mountain in Arabic, while "tall" is hill], the mountain of pride and steadfastness. A nation with people like those of Tall az-Za'tar cannot but triumph, triumph and triumph. [cheers and applause]

I say this in Tall az-Za'tar, the hill of pride, defiance and steadfastness. This hill sacrificed 3,000 martyrs for the sake of the brothers in the Lebanese nationalist movement. I say in the name of these martyrs, these wounded these struggler people and this Lebanese nationalist movement that this revolution will triumph. This is an Arab region. Begin and his friends have no right to this region. It is the right of our Arab nation, the rifles, the fighters and freemen. It is a revolution until victory. [cheers and applause]

Speech at Beirut Rally

JN011659Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1400 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat on the 13th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution at a mass rally in Beirut on 1 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] No one in the Arab area must think that he is far from the danger of the current stage. I say this and repeat that no one in the Arab area must think that he is far from the center of the explosion.

For this reason every battle you have fought [words indistinct] has more than one meaning and is important to the future of the conflict in our Arab area. Every battle is meaningful and important concerning the schemes of the imperialist-Zionist alliance, led by the United States, which is vainly trying to (?dominate) this area to include it within its permanent sphere of influence so as to catch its fish and even whales with its manifold nets.

We are not advocates of war and destruction. We are after our rights. We are a people who have been persecuted and displaced unjustly and by force from our land. This was carried out through an imperialist-Zionist plot. We are determined to confront the plot on behalf of our sons, children and rights. We are not alone in this conflict. Peace- and freedom-loving peoples support us.

The stands we take in our struggle give us further solidarity, clarity and strength in our march to remove oppression, liberate our country and return to our homeland to establish our independent state on our Palestinian national soil. This is a right recognized by all international charters and resolutions. In the name of the strugglers and the revolution rifles and in the name of the revolutionaries of the Palestinian revolution, we clearly state that there will be no solution in the area at the expense of our Palestinian people and their inalienable national rights. Agents will not liquidate these rights nor will mercenaries and hirelings retain [words indistinct]. They are planning in vain. Only the rifles, the revolutionaries, the freemen and strugglers will maintain the noble and sublime aims of our people. We will [words indistinct] in the long run and despite all plots the revolutionaries and strugglers of the PLO for the sake and in the name of the people and will stick to our rights.

Let Begin announce his plans for occupied Palestine. Let him announce his proposals in Egypt [words indistinct]. However, the fact remains that the Palestinian soil does not belong to all. It is not a commodity for sale. [Words indistinct] how will our cubs, women and revolutionaries fight. Yes, our comrades and heroic revolutionaries, our people and Arab nation, and our people are not a commodity to be bought and sold over negotiation tables. Our people are leading a giant revolution, one of the greatest in modern history.

Here we must pause to consider what is going on in southern Lebanon. We must also consider the courageous, patient and persevering stand adopted by [words indistinct] in the name of the revolutionaries and the Palestinian revolution and people. I note with all appreciation and faithfulness these firm stands in the face of the daily suffering of our people in steadfast and brave southern Lebanon. I greet the freemen, patriots and strugglers in southern Lebanon. I hope our revolutionaries will face up to the level of events [words indistinct]. We have a pan-Arab and national duty toward those heroes. We will never (?ignore) them. Brother comrades in arms, national unity is our bread and butter and our strength. Work hard to further strengthen it. Brothers, the enemy [words indistinct]. Let us close our ranks; the enemy has played all his cards [words indistinct].

In his latest (?attack) did not President Carter disclose all the schemes [words indistinct]? Did not Begin (?disclose) all the dimensions of the plot in his dreamy expansionist plans? [passage indistinct].

Speech at Beirut Camp

JN021545Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1400 GMT 2 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] A mammoth rally was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of leader Brother Abu 'Ammar. Attending the rally were Brother Abu Jihad and representatives of the Palestinian resistance groups and of the Lebanese nationalist movement. The rally was held at the invitation of the workers of the martyrs' sons establishment--Samid--on the 13th anniversary of the Palestine revolution, which coincides with the eighth anniversary of the establishment of Samid.

The rally was held at the Martyr 'Abd al-Fattah 'Isa Humud workshop building in the Burj Abu al-Barajinah camp. Abu 'Ammar addressed the rally and said: We in the Palestinian revolution have grown accustomed to speaking about the heroes and martyrs who fought great battles to confront the plots for the sake of Palestine. We are accustomed to remembering Ghassan Kanafani, Wa'il Zu'aytir, Hani Jawhariyah, Abu Sabri, [name indistinct] and many others of the procession of martyrs. We are not in the habit of remembering the living. These must shoulder our trust and proceed perseveringly on the long road of struggle along which the martyrs proceeded. [Words indistinct] for the Palestinian question, Palestine and the martyrs.

Our revolution is not a gun only. It is a revolution made up of great Arab assets. Our revolution is an expression of the will of our people and of the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. For this reason if I were to meet with Begin or Carter or with their agents inside and outside the Arab area, I would tell them this Palestinian revolution is a giant revolution which cannot be bypassed and plotting will not (?harm) its free independent will. Wherever they are, the Palestinian people support the revolution, particularly those inside our occupied land who are resisting occupation. Our people in occupied Palestine who stage uprisings and make courageous decisions support the revolution in its confrontation of racist occupation. [Words indistinct] the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Arab masses from the gulf to the ocean stand behind this revolution. No one can conquer this revolution. Its victory is inevitable. Revolution until victory.

Speech at Beirut Municipal Grounds

JN021639 [Editorial Report JN] Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World at 1530 GMT on 2 January carries a 12-minute recording of the speech delivered by Yasir 'Arafat at a military parade held at the Beirut municipal grounds on 1 January.

Among other things 'Arafat is heard saying, amid cheers and loud applause, that the Palestinian revolution was created to remain and continue. 'Arafat continues: "This is what I strongly say in the name of the Palestinian and Lebanese masses to Carter and to all Carter's agents in the Arab area." 'Arafat then says: "The United States, imperialism and Zionism are deluding themselves."

'Arafat continues by stressing: "I tell Carter that yesterday he sympathized with King Husayn and met with him for 40 minutes. These 40 minutes are too long. I tell him he cannot create an alternative to the PLO." 'Arafat then says that the Palestinian revolution and people and the Lebanese people are the destiny of the Arab nation.

'Arafat notes that when Carter says that there will be no Palestinian state, we say that there will be no stability in the area without a Palestinian state. 'Arafat goes on to say that Brzezinski said goodbye to the PLO. "I say to him that he does not know the facts when he says this. (?I say) goodbye to the United States and its interests in the area."

LONDON GUARDIAN CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH 'ARAFAT

LD030915Y London GUARDIAN in English 3 Jan 77 p 11 LD

[David Hirst exclusive interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat]

[Text] Question: It is the thirteenth anniversary of your resistance movement today. Apparently you have just been addressing a more enthusiastic rally than in previous years. Why should this be so when, on the surface at least, the Palestinian revolution seems to be going through very hard times?

Answer: No doubt this is one of the hardest times through which we are passing, times of destiny in which Israel and America are trying to eliminate the Palestinian factor, the Palestinian people. As Zbigniew Brzezinski says: "Bye-bye, PLO." During the 13 years of our revolution there has not been a single conspiracy in which America, world Zionism and their agents in the Arab world did not take part--with torture, assassinations, killing, devastation, air raids, bombardments, imprisonment. We have had 24,000 people passing through Israeli prisons.

But do you think that when, over the past 15 days, President Carter comes along, with Brzezinski, his number two, and they cannot make a statement, declaration, or press release without mentioning the PLO--without speaking against it--do you think all these things would be said if the PLO were not a basic factor? We are a tough nut to crack. For the Palestinian revolution is the most important factor in the Middle East equation.

It does not represent only its own and the Palestinians' will, but that of the Arab masses from the Atlantic to the gulf. It is a world factor, recognised by 105 states, more than recognise Israel. They are trying to set up alternatives (to the PLO), but even those who came from the West Bank and Gaza to see President as-Sadat said that they accept the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. I am not worried. During the Algerian struggle the French tried to create alternatives to the NLF. The Algerians said, "Go ahead." If they think they can settle our problem without the PLO, let them try....

Question: But this time Arab leaders are participating in the attempt to set up an alternative leadership?

Answer: Some leaders, yes, but did they succeed?

Question: But Palestinian leaders are always talking about the will of the Palestinian people. How is this going to be translated into action?

Answer: I remember when, in 1965, they said: "You are crazy, you'll get nowhere." That was 13 years ago. What's the result" The area has not seen a moment's quiet since--and it won't until our people get their rights and their independent state.

Question: The whole thrust of your policy before As-Sadat's visit to Israel was, as I understood it, an attempt to demonstrate that, after all, the Palestinians are reasonable, want an honourable settlement, and are ready to go quite a long way to get it. Do I now understand that you have given up all hope of getting America to join with you and other Arabs in the search for an honourable settlement?

Answer: First, it must be understood that we shall not abandon our struggle for peace in the area, but it must be a just peace, not at our expense. What happened, however, is that America unfortunately wrecked the whole thing. It unmasked itself on two occasions. It demonstrated its flagrant bias. In spite of certain reservations, the joint Soviet-American declaration (on the Middle East) was acceptable to us. So, in spite of certain reservations, was the (pre-Geneva) "working paper."

But after this came the second "working paper"--produced in six hours of talks between Dayan and Carter--which blew up the Soviet-American declaration, the first "working paper," and all the talks with Arab foreign ministers. Finally, Begin comes along and announces this formula which Premier Rabin and the Labour Party had already offered to the West Bank mayors. They had rejected it. That was five years ago. What is Begin offering us now. Bantustans, not more.

Even less than Bantustans; Swaziland has more rights than we would have. What's worse, here comes Carter, Brzezinski, Vance and--in spite of the fact that Begin's plan is rejected by everyone, including As-Sadat--and they announce their full support for him. Could there be anything more insolent than that?

So it is not us who are facing the chances for peace in the area. It is Begin; it is Carter. Carter, he is the man responsible. So (and 'Arafat now switches into carefully enunciated English) when he says "Farewell to the PLO," what he really should be saying is "farewell to his interests in this area."

Question: How far had you been ready to go to meet the Americans. After resigning, the Egyptian foreign minister, Isma'il Fahmi, said that everything had been set up for Geneva, that the PLO had been ready to go as part of a unified Arab delegation, that you had even agreed to have Edward Said and another American of Palestinian origin represent you?

Answer: No, not exactly that. We had accepted the formula of non-prominent members of the PLO, but they had to be nominated by the PLO through the decision of its Executive Committee and with my signature (as chairman). And this was acceptable to all. Yet after all this America starts cooking up this latest dish.

Question: Is it true that you were ready to acdept UN Resolution 242 with certain amendments?

Answer: No. Our National Council had some reservations about 242 and we mentioned that. We were asking to deal with 242 if they were ready to change it according to our reservations. If you were in my place you could not accept it as it is: 242 deals with refugees. We are not refugees. We are a people, the core of the whole problem.

Question: Did you propose a formula for amending 242?

Answer: I offered, but no reply.

Question: What was the offer?

Answer: I think this is not a suitable time to declare it. But we did offer. But no reply, no reply from the U.S.

Question: You mean, literally, they did not send an answer.

Answer: No. Yet at the same time Carter was saying we reject 242. We conveyed our reservations, asking for a new resolution in the Security Council. They used all their strength to prevent a new resolution. They threatened their veto. Why? I ask why they put all these obstacles in our way.

Question: Why do you think?

Answer: Because they are still applying what Kissinger mentioned in the past. (We can have) nothing to do with the Palestinians...and I remember when Foster Dulles was asked "what about the Palestinians?" He replied that it is their bad luck to be trampled on. The Americans are still the same.

Question: In practical terms, does "farewell to American interests" mean that the Palestinians are going to start blowing up oilfields?

Answer: I am not talking about these things. But they have to understand that nobody can say farewell to the PLO without jeopardising his own interst. I am not threatening them--it is they who have threatened us.

Question: Does it mean that the PLO, along with the Syrians and others, are moving closer to the Soviet Union?

Answer: You see, in spite of all the troubles we are going through, especially since As-Sadat's visit to our occupied territory, what happened in Tripoli is very important. It is not merely that six parties met there at a summit conference. It represents a current, a strong current, in the area.

Question: Is it winning, this current?

Answer: Definitely.

Question: In other words, As-Sadat has failed?

Answer: I am not speaking about As-Sadat now, but about this current. It may be slow, but it is enduring. And it has tributaries all over the area--inside Egypt, Sudan, all over--from Morocco to the gulf. Besides, we have allies, strong allies.

Question: The Soviet Union?

Answer: The Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Question: But in the past you have always tried to maintain an equilibrium in the international arena?

Answer: You know that, two years ago, we tried to open an office in Washington, in accordance with American regulations. I have the licence here in my office from the Department of Justice. And in spite of this, Kissinger kicked out our representative, Sabri Jiryis. He was kicked out for a very silly reason. The birthplace mentioned in his Sudanese passport was wrong.

Question: President Carter says that there must not be a radical new state in the area, presumably implying that you are likely to fall under Soviet influence, but you don't consider yourselves communists, do you?

Answer: We are not communists, especially those of us in Fatah (the main guerrilla organisation). We are a progressive movement. Even our friends in the Soviet Union know we are not communists.

Question: So if a Palestinian state were established it is a hundred percent sure it would not be a Soviet puppet?

Answer: This is a silly idea. We are a nationalist movement, looking for independence. But we can't forget our friends. (And) I have many friends in Europe: Olof Palme, I can't forget what he has done for the Palestinian revolution, and Chancellor Kreisky....

Question: Do you see a polarisation of the Middle East as a result of As-Sadat's open alignment with the Americans?

Answer: There is no doubt the Americans seem to be trying to move things that way. For every action there is a reaction.

Question: But do you think it is in America's interest to divide the Arab world?

Answer: You will have to ask Carter whose tune goes up and down, up and down.

Question: Do you think that Carter endorsed the Begin plan because he is weak, and can't face the Zionist lobby?

Answer: That's not my problem. I don't think there is any difference between American and Zionist interest. They are indivisible. Israel is an advanced outpost of American imperialism.

Question: Why didn't you call As-Sadat's bluff and go to Mena House?

Answer: To have myself kicked out like they pulled down my flag? The way they treated the nameplate of the PLO?

Question: But As-Sadat said you excluded yourself. He would have fought for you if you had gone?

Answer: As-Sadat could not even defend my flag and our PLO nameplate.

Question: But wouldn't it have been a propaganda coup in the outside world?

Answer: Outside, outside, outside; propaganda; OK. I want to ask: What did As-Sadat achieve with all the propaganda he made? We see what Begin gave him for all the concessions he made in front of world opinion. What good did it do? Begin gave him: "We have got to keep our settlements in Sinai." He gave him: "Sharm ash-Shaykh must remain on lease for 20 or 25 years," and the road from Eilat to Sharm ash-Shaykh.

And Yamit (a town originally envisaged to have a population of 250,000). All this is in Sinai--I am not even talking about the Golan, Gaza, or the West Bank. That's what Begin gave As-Sadat for going to Jerusalem, for inviting him back and throwing open Egypt to him. That's what happens when what's-his-name--As-Sadat--offers all these things for nothing in return.

Question: The Syrians say As-Sadat now has no choice but to quit. He's failed. Can he rejoin the Arab camp? Can Arab solidarity be restored?

Answer: As I said, history will decide. History spares no one.

Question: What were your feelings when you saw the spontaneous fraternisation between the Israelis visiting Cairo and the Egyptian people?

Answer: Sooner or later the Egyptian people will learn the facts. I know them. They are good people, easily swayed by their emotions.

Question: But don't you think the Arab people are tired of a struggle which never seems to end? Doesn't that explain the Egyptian people's emotions?

Answer: I don't think so. It is not struggle which tires people; it is oppression.

Question: Will As-Sadat make a separate peace?

Answer: In my opinion that is the most the Israelis will offer him.

Question: Will he accept it?

Answer: It depends on what corner he is in.

Question: If he accepts, won't there be hell to pay in the rest of the Arab world?

Answer: We shall pass through hard times, there is no doubt, but it won't be the first ordeal the Arab nation has gone through.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS MEETING OF PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP

JN311433Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1400 GMT 31 Dec 77 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, today chaired a meeting of the Palestinian leadership in which all the factions of the revolution took part, represented by their secretaries general. The meeting dealt with the results of the visit Brother Abu 'Ammar made to Yugoslavia and Iraq and the steps which should be taken to strengthen Palestinian national unity. The leaders agreed to resume their meetings this Sunday.

Iraqi Note on Summit

JN021453Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1400 GMT 2 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, last night chaired a meeting of the brother leaders of the fedayeen organization. During the meeting the conferees discussed the Iraqi note Brother Abu 'Ammar received concerning the convening of a Baghdad summit conference of the countries and forces of confrontation and steadfastness. Brother Abu 'Ammar also briefed the secretaries of the fedayeen organizations on his talks with the Iraqi officials in Baghdad a few days ago.

KUWAIT

HEAD OF STATE SHAYKH SABAH DIES FROM HEART ATTACK

OW310453Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0451 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Kuwait, Dec. 31 (AFP)--The Kuwaiti head of state, Sheikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, died here of a heart attack early today, it was officially announced. The emir of Kuwait was 65.

Jabir as-Sabah Declared Amir

LD311010Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0818 GMT 31 Dec 77 LD

[Text] [passage indistinct] At (?0200) on 31 December 1977, the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, passed away following heart failure. The Council of Ministers in the face of this national tragedy has to be forbearing and to comply with the code of nature and the wish of our Creator.

According to the provisions of the constitution and constitution Law No 4 of 1964 issued on 30 January 1964 regarding the succession to the amirate, the Council of Ministers acclaims the heir of Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, as amir of Kuwait, beseeching Almighty God to grant his highness His care and protection and guard him against any harm.

40 Days of Mourning

LD311011Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0824 GMT 31 Dec 77 LD

[Statement issued by the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers on 31 December]

[Text] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, a period of 40 days mourning with flags at half-mast over government buildings, establishments and Kuwaiti embassies abroad. It also has been decided to stop work at government departments, establishments, schools and institutes for 3 days starting Saturday. We are from God and to God we will return.

HUSAYN ARRIVES FROM TEHERAN TO PRESENT CONDOLENCES

JN030947Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 3 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 January--His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Kuwait this morning to present condolences on the death of the late Shaykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait.

His Majesty King Husayn left Teheran at 0800 Jordan time today. His majesty was accorded an official sendoff. His Majesty Emperor Mohamed Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran, was at the head of those who saw His Majesty King Husayn off.

FATAH LEADER ARRIVES AS PART OF GULF TOUR

JN301602Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Dec 77 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, yesterday arrived in Kuwait following a 2-day visit to the UAE. During this tour, which also took him to several other gulf states, Brother Abu Iyad held talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan and UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi dealing with the situation in the Middle East.

SAUDIA ARABIA

SPECULATION REPORTED ON KHALID-CARTER TALKS

NC012042Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 1 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Riyadh, 1 January--Observers here attach great importance to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to Saudi Arabia Tuesday, particularly as it comes during an important phase in the Middle East question.

The discussions of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Crown Prince Fahd with the U.S. President will deal with the Middle East problem, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and Saudi support for the restoration of these rights to their lawful owners.

The MENA correspondent in Riyadh reports that the discussions will also deal with the energy problem and oil prices. During the visit, sources here expect the two sides to agree on Saudi oil supplies to the United States for the next 3 years, estimated at 300 million tons annually. The observers say that the agreement will possibly fix the price of oil which will be supplied to the United States during this period in view of the fact that prices are likely to change in the years to come.

Observers expect that Saudi Arabia will ask the U.S. President to supply it with some types of sophisticated weapons, particularly the F-16 planes which Saudi Arabia previously requested from former President Ford during his last days in office.

Observers also expect that the Saudi side will discuss with U.S. President Carter the U.S. stand on the current conflict in the Horn of Africa area, the current fighting between west Somali revolutionaries and Ethiopia, and the U.S. failure to respond so far to the Somali request for U.S. arms.

Observers also expect the two sides to review international economic problems, the inflation problem, the big gap between rich and the poor states, and the assistance which the industrial states can offer to the developing states.

SAUDI AID TO FATAH REPORTEDLY OVER 120 MILLION RIYALS

NC020634Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2248 GMT 1 Jan 78 NC

[Excerpts] Jidda, 1 January--Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sudayri, the district officer in Jidda, attended on behalf of His Royal Highness Prince Fawwaz ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca, the celebration held by the Fatah office in Saudi Arabia tonight in Jidda to mark the 13th anniversary of the inception of the Palestinian struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Fatah representative in Saudi Arabia Abu Hisham praised Saudi Arabia for the material and moral support which Saudi Arabia and its people have been giving to the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their rights. The Fatah representative said that Saudi financial support to Fatah exceeded 120 million riyals this year, including 80 million riyals in Saudi Government official drafts and 40 million riyals from contributions collected by popular committees.

He affirmed that the Interior Ministry has been according all facilities for Palestinians to work in Saudi Arabia.

UAE

SHAYKH ZAYID RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AS-SADAT

NC011803Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1752 GMT 1 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 January--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat connected with the latest developments in the current Arab situation and the results of the discussions Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat recently had with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Ismailia.

The message was conveyed by Dr Ashraf Marwan, chairman of the Arab military industries organization, at his meeting with Shaykh Zayid tonight in Abu Dhabi. The meeting was attended by UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi.

YEMEN--YAR

AL-GHASHMI INTERVIEWED BY TA'IZZ AL-JUMHURIYAH

JN021937Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Jan 78 JN

["Text" of interview granted by YAR Command Council Chairman Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi to correspondent of Ta'izz 'AL-JUMHURIYAH'--date unspecified]

[Excerpts] Question: You have stated that unity is one of the aims of the revolution and one of the aspirations of the 13 June movement. This is one of the most important missions entrusted to your leadership. It is known that the Cairo Agreement and the Tripoli statement have laid down the basis to achieve a democratic and unified Yemeni society and the basic committees and subcommittees are working in this light. However, these committees have always been in need of genuine momentum from officials in the two parts of Yemen. It is natural for the committees to be made up of patriotic elements who believe in unity. What, in your view, is needed to push the process foreward to achieve unity in view of the fact that continued division is a type of disgrace in Yemeni history?

Answer: Yemeni unity, or rather returning unity to its normal and historical position, is one of our (?important) and basic aims. This is in addition to the fact that unity was one of the aims of our immortal revolution of 26 September and of the 14 October Revolution. The corrective movement of 13 June gave special attention to the aim of returning unity proceeding from the realization of its importance to and vital necessity for our people. This is in addition to the fact that unity is an urgent national requirement. I can state with total confidence that the desire to achieve unity is cherished by the leaderships in both parts of Yemen. Our continual meetings with Brother Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali confirm this. It is our belief that such meetings give a strong and effective push to our march toward restoring the unity of our Yemeni territory and people. I agree with you that the continued division is in violation of historical and natural facts and is contrary to the popular will. I can even say that the continued division constitutes an obstacle in the way of the progress and development of our people.

What is reassuring is that the work of the ad hoc committees is continuing and developing to overcome these conditions and to achieve unity. The leaderships of both parts of Yemen are sparing no efforts to follow up the work of the committees so as to assess and to overcome any obstacles.

Question: We have heard that measures to help bring about unity are underway. What are these measures and will they be carried out?

Answer: We will not hesitate to take all the necessary measures to bring the aim of unity closer. What is important is for us to have a deep-rooted sincerity to undertake assiduous efforts to restore the unity of our people and territory. This is the natural and sound approach to achieve unity. Perhaps the agreement of the leaderships of the two countries to teach one syllabus of the history of Yemen to our rising generations as of this year is an important step. Thus for the first time our generations will be able to study the unified history of their homeland. This will create harmonious views and unified ideas.

Question: We have heard that there are ministerial coordination councils among the YAR, Iraq, Libya and fraternal Saudi Arabia. Do you intend to establish such things with the southern part of the homeland?

Answer: Yes, there are ministerial coordination councils among the YAR, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya to study and coordinate aspects of fraternal cooperation between us and these fraternal countries. We consider these councils to be a unique experiment and a model to effectively strengthen ties and cooperation relations among brothers. Concerning the southern part of the homeland, relations between the two parts of Yemen differ in their nature, extent and scope from relations with other fraternal countries. Both of us are seeking with concern and insistance to restore the natural unity of our one homeland. [passage omitted]

Question: Regarding the domestic situation, we have been hearing that no one is at fault. Actually several doubts exist on this. How can we end such a contradiction between what the leadership is saying and what is being applied in practice?

Answer: The national forces are still waiting for the green light. They have submitted several studies on a national action charter. Is there any intention to form a committee to consider these studies and come out with something around which all forces can rally, thus avoiding their being dispersed and forming small groups. Would this not mobilize these forces' potential so they could work with your wise leadership?

Answer: National and sincere efforts are required in all fields of national work. There is nothing to prevent any capable person from participating in such work. The homeland needs all of its sons who possess capabilities, specializations and various other potentials. The platform on which we all agree is placing the interest of the homeland and people above all other considerations being loyalty to Yemen.

Question: The loss of the late leader has taught us an important lesson: We must emerge from the one man circle into one of real democracy.

In your opinion what are the means to achieve this in view of the fact that the consultative council was frozen after the 13 June movement to make sound preparations for this council and in view of the fact that the organization--the Yemeni union--was frozen so that it as well as the constitution could be rebuilt on a sound basis? Do you intend to submit these questions to the popular conference, particularly those questions relating to changing certain articles in the constitution governing political freedom?

Answer: To build a sound and real democratic life is a major goal of our revolution. Our efforts toward that goal have not stopped since the 13 June movement. The elections to republic-level cooperatives, the formation of the corrective committees to serve various parts of the country, the elections of the general federation of expatriates, the expansion of professional organizations, and the call for holding a general popular conference--all this is just one step on the path leading toward establishing a real democratic life both in form and content. Regarding the consultative council, it was not frozen, rather its legal term expired. There is a higher committee to prepare for the elections in a real and comprehensive manner. The constitution was not frozen; it remains the legal framework governing our work. If the necessity arises to amend some of its articles to conform with the requirements of the current stage, it will be done after consulting the people.

Question: The position of the special committee entrusted with preparing for the conference has declined for compelling reasons. Do you intend to review the situation and introduce into the committee new elements capable of building a modern state?

Answer: The committee entrusted with preparing for the general popular conference is still performing its duties. When we formed it, we wanted it to represent the broadest sectors of the people. For this reason the committee was made up of representatives from cooperatives, the correction committee, expatriates and the state. We do not want to rush through our work because we are eager to insure success for the conference through preparation. The general popular conference is the most important experience in our life. It is necessary to provide various guarantees for its success and effectiveness.

Question: It is known that these duties cannot be completed in a short time. As a transition stage, is there any intention of forming a consultative council of elements accepted by the people to help you meet the responsibilities of the march and to face current and urgent problems, thus moving toward the desired democratic life?

Answer: In fact, we usually adopt the best and most suitable means to continue our march, insure its success and realize its goals. We will adopt any means we view as important and necessary for that goal.

CAIRO REPORTS CARTER WILL MEET AS-SADAT 4 JAN

NC3121417 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Dec 77 NC

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced tonight that he will meet with President Anwar as-Sadat in Aswan on 4 January.

The U.S. President's national security advisor, Zbigniew Brezezinski announced that this visit, which will last several hours, aims at probing whether the peacemaking process which started between the Egyptians and the Israelis can be extended to include the rest of the moderate Arab states such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the moderate Palestinian elements.

President Carter will make his visit while en route from Riyadh to Paris.

To Meet in Aswan

NC0106087 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Jan 78 NC

[Excerpts] President as-Sadat will meet with President Carter in Aswan for several hours on Wednesday.

In an interview with a group of NBC and other American television correspondents yesterday, President as-Sadat said that President Carter will visit Egypt to hold talks with him on the developments of the talks on the Middle East.

In the interview which he gave in Luxor, President as-Sadat added that his meeting with Carter will take place in Aswan.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON CARTER STATEMENTS, VISIT

AL-AHRAM Commentary

NC0107167 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Jan 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's Cairo papers welcome President Carter's visit to Egypt and his meeting with President as-Sadat. They express the hope that the visit will give a new impetus to the process of establishing peace in the Middle East by providing an opportunity to explain the U.S. stand on the area's problems following the questions that have been raised as a result of the recent statements made by the U.S. President on the Palestinian state issue.

AL-AHRAM says: In his recent statements President Carter abandoned thestand which his government should have adopted, namely, the stand of being helpful. The paper expresses the belief that the statements have caused damage which cannot be ignored and that the U.S. policy must bear the consequences.

Referring to President Carter's visit to Egypt, AL-AHRAM says: Egypt welcomes the visit which might remove a great deal of the misunderstanding that has been created. However, one thing remains that must not be affected by any misunderstanding or bad assessment, whether by the American or Israeli side, and that is, that the question of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is a matter that is not up for bargaining.

Further Press Reaction

NC020003Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Jan 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 January--The newspapers AL-JUMHURIYAH and AL-AKHBAR comment Monday on the expected meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Aswan on Wednesday.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says President Carter is eager to remove the obstacles in the way of peace in the Middle East and that the change in the U.S. President's itinerary to visit Egypt in order to have an opportunity to meet with President as-Sadat in Aswan is the strongest proof of this.

The paper notes President Carter's statements rejecting of the idea of a Palestinian state and says that although these statements have considerably disappointed us, we nevertheless do not consider this U.S. view as the end of the road on the question of a Palestinian state because the door for dialog is still open between us and the United States.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the expected meeting in Aswan is one in a series of this dialog. Through this and other meetings we can convince the U.S. decision-maker that there will be no real peace in the Middle East without giving the Palestinians their legitimate right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: As President Carter has adopted the establishment of human rights principles as one of his strategic goals during his term in office, we anticipated that his concern about the rights of the Palestinian man, who has been subjected to the ugliest forms of coercion and human and national humiliation, would equal his concern about human rights in South Africa and some Eastern bloc states.

The paper adds that if President Carter was the first U.S. President to recognize the Palestinians' rights to a homeland, then the concept of this homeland must develop and take shape in the mind of the U.S. administration.

The paper says that the homeland, which will guarantee the Palestinians' political and human rights, is incompatible with any form of domination or trusteeship which Israel wants to assume over the people of the West Bank through so-called autonomy.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes that without this independent homeland there will be no peace in the Middle East.

Commenting on the same subject, AL-AKHBAR says that at his meeting with President Carter, President Anwar as-Sadat will affirm a firm fact which he declared and affirmed in confronting the Israelis and which he declared and affirmed once again in confronting President Carter's statements, that is, that the complete withdrawal from the Arab territories is an indisputable question and that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is not a question for bargaining. This is what President as-Sadat declared.

AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that this fact is the whole stand, its basis and objective. There will be no agreement and no peace in the area unless it is based and founded on this fact--a fact which President as-Sadat intended to confirm by his visit to Jerusalem where he confronted the Israelis with the peace initiative and its clear bases and principles for the establishment of a lasting peace based on right and justice.

The paper expresses the hope that the U.S. President may have realized this fact and may have retracted the statements opposing the stablishment of a state for the Palestinians; he may have been convinced that these statements are not the road to peace and will not contribute toward reaching peace.

AL-AKHBAR explains that President Carter's decision to meet with President as-Sadat, which was not included in his itinerary, indicates the reaction raised to the statements about the West Bank and the establishment of a Palestinian state and to President as-Sadat's answer to these statements in which he expressed feelings of disappointment.

The paper says that if President Carter was convinced of this fact and if he was convinced that his role must be that of a judge seeking right and justice regardless of any other consideration, then his meeting with President as-Sadat in Aswan will be a strong impetus on the road to peace and the acknowledgement of the inevitable fact as a basis for peace, namely, complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state. This is an indisputable question.

Under the heading "The Old Maneuvers Will Not Achieve Peace," AL-AKHBAR notes that so far Israel has not submitted what could be termed a suitable answer to Egypt's historic move. But it submitted a plan expressing a desire to contain world reaction following President as-Sadat's initiative instead of facing the substantive question, which is the establishment of a just peace based on Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 aggression.

The paper affirms that the cause of peace was not the primary motive of the sponsors of the Israeli plan. A blockade of the peace initiative at the international and domestic level was the primary motive of Begin's plan, which proceeds from the refusal to remedy the roots of the conflict in the area, that is, the Palestine problem.

The paper adds: By demanding that the Israeli leadership act free of the old methods and give a positive answer to the Egyptian peace initiatives, we proceed from the belief that only a just peace can achieve security for Israel and its Arab neighbors. This peace cannot be established under the shadow of Israeli occupation of parts of the Arab territories and the denial of the sacred rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-AKHBAR concludes that the opportunity still exists for the Israeli leaders to enter history as peacemakers through the widest doors if they finally abandon the doors and methods of old maneuvers.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Visit to Aswan

NC011631Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jan 78 NC

[Excerpt] President Anwar as-Sadat and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and their wives arrived in Aswan at 1340 today from Luxor on board the boat Isis. President as-Sadat and his guest, Chancellor Schmidt, were accorded a splendid popular welcome upon arrival.

Meeting with Carter Probable

LD011616Y Hamburg DPA in German 1554 GMT 1 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Cairo/Bonn--A meeting between President Jimmy Carter and Federal Chancellor Schmidt in Upper Egypt has moved into the realm of probability. This transpires from informed sources in Bonn and Cairo. Carter will arrive in Aswan, Upper Egypt, from Saudi Arabia on Wednesday to discuss the Middle East problem with President Anwar as-Sadat. As-Sadat, together with Schmidt, arrived at Aswan by steamer today. Schmidt will be spending his holiday there until 6 January.

According to informed sources in Cairo, a meeting between Schmidt and Carter in Aswan is thought likely, not only on grounds of courtesy but also because the federal chancellor represents the European Community, whose support in the form of guarantees for a future Middle East peace settlement As-Sadat is trying to enlist.

Egypt did not originally figure in Carter's itinerary. A large crowd welcomed As-Sadat and Schmidt on their arrival in Aswan today.

Schmidt Assesses Mideast

OW020821Y Cologne Deutsche Welle International Service in German 2130 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by correspondent Mueller-Witte in Cairo--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, you are the first Western government chief who has obtained direct information from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat after his meeting with Israeli Premier Begin. How do you assess the Mideast situation at this time?

[Answer] I think that the situation changed basically after the two meetings between the Egyptian president and the Israeli premier first in Jerusalem and then in Ismailia. The people of Israel and of Egypt--both nations--are convinced now that they will not wage war against each other again. This seems to be a basic change to me. The will of both people and not just of both governments to maintain peace has now reached a scope you never could hope for in earlier times. Of course it is natural that after two talks, albeit thorough ones, you cannot expect that all significant problems of a complex conflict which have been piling up for more than 30 years will be solved.

[Question] Do you think that the resistance on the Arab side can be overcome and that something like a united front can be reestablished regarding peace efforts and peace agreements?

[Answer] I would not use such terms as front and united front, but it is obvious that President as-Sadat with his insistence on a far-reaching peace agreement simultaneously represents the interests of other Arab partners who are not present at the negotiation table now.

[Question] You have placed considerable emphasis on a comprehensive solution, an overall solution. Does this mean that you believe that the bilateral efforts here in the Middle East should end up in the Geneva conference chaired by the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I am convinced that this will be the situation in the end, be it in Geneva or elsewhere. You cannot, after all, achieve a comprehensive solution without the participation of the two great powers which are joint chairmen of the Geneva conference.

My own emphasis on the word comprehensive means especially, however, that this cannot only apply to finding solutions for the Sinai Peninsula but also for the much more difficult problem of the so-called West Bank, meaning the former Jordan territory west of the Jordan River which probably constitutes the key to the solution of the whole matter. Apart from this there are such important issues as the Golan Heights, the holy places in Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and others. All this will have to be included if stable, lasting peace is to be achieved.

[Question] What role could or can the European Community play in this respect? I remember that President as-Sadat asked the European Community to share in the guarantee of peace.

[Answer] The European Community, and this includes the Federal Republic of Germany, but also the other partner states of the community are prepared on principle to cooperate in this way; we Germans certainly can not contribute with military means, but certainly we can contribute otherwise, with economic means, toward the stabilization of a peace solution once it has become ready for signing between the negotiating parties.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD MAKES VISIT TO CAIRO

JN011228Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 1 January--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Cairo at 1230 today. He was received at the airport by Prime Minister Mamduh Salim, a number of deputy prime ministers and the ministers.

The Somali president is due to leave Cairo for Aswan this afternoon or tomorrow morning to meet with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Meets With As-Sadat

NC021812Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1756 GMT 2 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Aswan, 2 January--MENA has learned that the talks held today between President Anwar as-Sadat and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre were centered on the Horn of Africa particularly regarding the Ogaden region.

The talks also dealt with Somalia's relations with its neighbors, the Eritrean question and the latest developments in the Middle East situation in the light of President as-Sadat's initiatives for a just peace, initiatives which Somalia supports.

Barre Meets With Schmidt, Departs

NC021813Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1758 GMT 2 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Aswan, 2 January--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre met this afternoon in Aswan with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The Somali president had lunch at the Aswan (Operoy) Hotel and later left Aswan at 1600 for Khartoum.

AS-SADAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO CBS, ABC NETWORKS

NC301430Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 Dec 77 NC

[Interview granted by President Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. CBS and ABC television networks, presumably given on 29 December--read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what motives made you think of the initiative despite its dangers?

[Answer] When I thought of my initiative I really did not think of the present. I was thinking about the future of our next generations--the future of our children and the children of Israel at the same time. I will never forget that some of my dear disabled sons will be forced to stay in wheelchairs the rest of their lives. Some of them are 24 years old and some others are only 26 years old. Nobody can conceive these lively youths remaining in wheelchairs all their lives. They have not as yet begun their lives for they are in their twenties. These were some of the reasons behind my initiative. I did not think of myself, I never thought of anything of the sort. But I felt that this was a sacred duty. While trying to do my utmost to achieve something in this field, I felt that I would be blamed before God. I pay no attention to any person but to God, my conscience and naturally my people, from whom I derive guidance.

[Question] It appears that it was not an easy mission, for even Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that the discussions almost failed twice in Ismailia. What was the nature of the confrontation between you two?

[Answer] It was a confrontation in the literal sense, because after my visit to Jerusalem, we deleted the word confrontation in the meaning we used to know before. What happened was a difference in viewpoints. As I said before, whatever happens in this new era and in this new atmosphere, we must sit together and discuss the difference and solve it. Begin himself made a very important statement when he said that everything was negotiable except the destruction of the State of Israel. This is a good thing. Nobody wants to destroy Israel. Therefore, it will be possible to discuss anything at the discussion table. However, the most important thing is the psychological barrier which has existed not just for 15 years--I am a religious man and I read the Koran before receiving my elementary education--but maybe also for thousands of years.

[Question] Your principle in negotiations is on the basis that it will be possible through negotiations to arrive at an agreement. This means that each side would obtain some of his demands, not all of them. If the Israelis will show flexibility regarding the Palestinians and the Palestinian homeland, would you be flexible to a certain extent regarding the demand on east Jerusalem?

[Answer] Absolutely not. I met with the Israelis, with Begin, his colleagues in government and in the opposition. I also met with the Israeli people in Jerusalem. There is a new climate. Therefore, new facts have emerged in the area. We hope not to return again to the methods each of us used to use in dealing with one another. We eliminated all this completely in one move. I must say that the Israelis have responded positively to this move. I was really moved, particularly after I delivered my speech before the Knesset. I thought thay would be angry, but on the contrary they were more sympathetic with me than before I delivered my speech in the Knesset. There are new facts. It appears that the Israeli Government will take some time before admitting these new facts and the new climate which has been established. Moreover, as our friends say now, these facts are not only connected with our era but will also have increasing effects on the next generations.

[Question] Mr President, there have been many reactions to the statements Carter made last night at a press conference, when he said he does not support your demand for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

[Answer] Did he say that he does not support me? Well, President Carter may be adopting a new stand. However, this is my view. I cannot absolutely say that President Carter had agreed with me on this question. To be just, I say: No, he did not agree with me on this. However, this has been my view since I met with President Carter last April. My view still stands. We are presently aiming at establishing peace--a lasting peace--once and for all. Without the settlement of the Palestine question, which is the core of the conflict in the area, we will not be able to achieve peace.

[Question] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said Israel will hold negotiations with representatives of the Palestinians during the talks which begin in January. Have you agreed that there should be Palestinian representatives at these discussions?

[Answer] We have absolutely not agreed on this among ourselves. The question of representation of the Palestinians was not brought up at all. If this had been brought up, we would have asked who would speak for the Palestinians and how they would be represented. This subject was not discussed in Ismailia.

[Question] Menahem Begin said at a press conference, and this might have been a slip of the tongue: We want to speak about the future of the Palestinian Arabs with the Egyptians. We want to hold talks on the representation of the Palestinian Arabs. We will do this in the first week of January. Was this a slip of the tongue?

[Answer] I do not believe it will be the first week of January but around 15 January because of certain special engagements by Dayan and our minister of foreign affairs, who has many engagements. I believe that the discussions will start around 15 January. Anyhow, we propose, as we told Begin, that Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians sit together with the Israelis to decide what must be done regarding this problem.

[Question] Which Palestinians?

[Answer] We did not agree on who would represent the Palestinians, but this was our proposal in principle. Why Jordan and Egypt? Because Egypt had the Gaza Strip and Jordan had the West Bank. Therefore we--Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinians and the Israelis--must sit together to decide on the entire issue--the Palestinian issue. We must discuss all its aspects.

[Question] Has King Husayn indicated that he will participate in these discussions?

[Answer] We have actually sent him a full report on the Ismailia discussions. He knows what took place during my talks in Jerusalem because he came and visited us here after that. Regarding the Ismailia discussions, I hope he will receive a full report today or tomorrow at the latest. It is up to him to decide on the question of his participation in the talks, but what I know about King Husayn after he visited Egypt following the Jerusalem trip is that he has no objections or problems which prevent him from coming here.

[Question] Mr President, President Carter said at his press conference yesterday that he does not support your demand on the establishement of an independent Palestinian state. Was this a surprise to you?

[Answer] Most certainly. I would have liked for President Carter to support it. I do not believe anyone has the right to oppose self-determination. I do not know why Carter did this. However, President Carter has a right to his own ideas and the Israelis and I have the same right. Let us hope that we will try in the near future to reach some kind of solution to this question.

[Question] Do you believe that the matter concerns a mere indication [dalalat] to the land and the independent state?

[Answer] I believe that it is so. I told my people in my television interview that a step has been taken regarding the Palestinian question after my visit to Jerusalem and after the Ismailia discussions. We here and they in Israel have differed and are quarrelling with each other because they speak about some sort of self-rule and we speak about self-determination. This in itself is big progress because 40 days before my visit to Jerusalem, nobody knew precisely what the fate of the Palestinians would be. Begin, his government and even the opposition and everyone in Israel used to say that this was liberated Israeli land. Well, if such progress has been made after 40 days and the disagreement has been confined to some sort of self-rule or self-determination, then I would say that this is encouraging progress regarding the future.

[Question] Did President Carter's statements disappoint you?

[Answer] Most certainly. I was disappointed because I want to mobilize all our efforts to end the sufferings, end this problem in the Middle East and give a bright future to our forthcoming generations.

[Question] You speak in terms of a period of 2 months. In other words, you believe it will be possible to reach an agreement within 2 months? Don't you think this might be delayed and that the matter requires more time?

[Answer] This might be delayed for a while but I believe 1978 is the year of decision.

[Question] Do you think President Carter's statements might make the negotiations process more difficult?

[Answer] Yes, they will make it more difficult because Carter himself is a dear friend and I have absolute faith in him. He knows this, but there are difficult aspects of this conflict regarding not only the concept but also regarding the psychological atmosphere. He is making my task very difficult if he actually said this. I did not hear these statements last night, but he is making my task difficult. However, we will continue and I hope, as I told Chancellor Schmidt in our press conference, to be able to grant peace to our future generations.

[Question] What is it that will permit the progress of the negotiations toward settlement and what is it that you look forward to?

[Answer] I must answer: Let us wait until the two committees--the political committee and the military committee--meet. Let me hear from them after one or two sessions so as to assess the true situation and then find our way as I did when I carried out my initiative, the effects of which nobody believed or could imagine. Let us wait until the political and military committees meet. After this, I will be in a position to start any initiative required by the situation.

[Question] What surprised you in Carter's statements?

[Answer] What surprised me is the disregard for the importance of the Palestinian question because, as I have said, it is the core of the entire problem. If this question is disregarded, then we would not be searching for the establishment of peace, which we aspire to now. We are not searching for a new disengagement agreement or a partial agreement but for a final and lasting peace.

AS-SADAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO MEXICAN TV

NC0221202Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 2 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 January--President Anwar as-Sadat has stressed that there can be no compromise regarding the question of the Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and that the self-determination for the Palestinians is a thing agreed upon throughout the world.

In an interview with Mexican television, President as-Sadat said: I am prepared to reassess everything in relation to the question of the security measures but I am not prepared to reassess anything related to the occupied Arab territories and the rights of the Palestinians for self-determination. President as-Sadat stressed that the United States can pressure Israel, particularly in connection with the Palestine question because it is the core of the Middle East problem.

Following is the text of President as-Sadat's interview with a correspondent of Mexican television:

Question: Mr President, what about the peace initiative?

Answer: When one talks to me about the dimensions of my initiatives I feel embarrassed. I took this initiative because I felt it was in the interest of my people. I would not hesitate, never. I will feel happy upon accomplishing it. I do not expect any reward because this is my duty.

Believe me, I feel happy because the dimensions of my initiative were actually something great in the international arena. I had not counted on this.

Question: You lost a brother in the October war. Has this had any effect on your peace initiative?

Answer: Well, I must be honest with you. My brother was the youngest and it is our custom as peasants to have the elder brother if he can, help his brother. I took all my brothers and sisters under my care. He was my youngest brother and was like a son. I never treated him merely as a brother and he reciprocated. Even before my father died I had assumed full responsibility. Therefore, he was like my son. Members of the air force are also my sons. They have implemented my orders to an incredible degree. When you visit the association which my wife became chairman of after October 1973 you will see some of my sons in wheelchairs. This is a very sad sight because they have lost their beautiful youth and hopes for they will remain in wheelchairs all their lives. In fact, this was behind my decision on the initiative.

Question: You have said that you are neither optimistic nor pessimistic but realistic. What are the tangible results of the Ismailia meetings with Mr Begin?

Answer: Well, first, I am always optimistic. Even before the October war, when no one in the Arab world or in the whole world believed that we could fight and absorb the technology of modern warfare, I was optimistic because this is my nature. After Ismailia there was a tangible movement in the peacemaking process. This is something great, because before my visit to Jerusalem the Israelis used to describe the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as liberated Israeli territory. Was it possible to end the bitterness and hatred of 30 years of hatred and four wars in 30 hours that I spent in Jerusalem? Just like public opinion in my country, Israeli public opinion demonstrated its desire to do so. Well, I feel that we have saved another 25 years of talk about the problem. The disagreement is no longer over these occupied territories as territories which were occupied and have been liberated, but the disagreement is over autonomy and the right to self-determination. This is great progress. This is one aspect of the whole process, and there are many other aspects.

Question: It seems there are some indications that you and Mr Begin might have agreed to disagree. What is your comment?

Answer: This was actually mentioned. First, the Ismailia meeting was successful because this meeting resulted in the formation of a political committee and a military committee. The two committees will meet during the first 10 or 15 days of January at the latest to discuss the details of a comprehensive settlement. From this aspect, I consider the outcome a success. We disagreed on the Palestinian issue, as I said. The Israelis say: "autonomy" and I say: "self-determination."

We have actually agreed to disagree on this point, because we agreed to go before the newsmen so each one could state his position. But this does not mean that we did this through confrontation. Therefore, it is possible to consider the matter as agreement.

Question: Do you think that the Middle East is moving very fast toward peace or do you think your initiative will enter the stage of bureaucratic discussions?

Answer: I must tell you frankly that I was completely satisfied with the Ismailia talks because no confrontation or anything like that took place between us. I can tell you frankly that war has become inconceivable. This, in itself, is a great achievement. As I told the Israelis during my visit to Jerusalem: Let the October war be the last war. After Ismailia, I can confirm that war has become beyond our thinking.

Question: If the time comes when you will have to choose between offering concessions regarding your principal demands for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state, on the one hand, and closing all the doors to peace in our time, on the other, which path will you choose?

Answer: Well, frankly speaking, Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 is not a concession by the Israelis. It is our land. It is not a matter for bargaining. This is my opinion.

As for the issue of Palestinian self-determination, I think no one in the whole world disagrees with me about it, because self-determination is something that has been accepted throughout the world.

However, I am prepared to reassess everything in connection with security measures. I can understand that the Israeli demands regarding security measures are the result of what they have felt over the past 30 years. Therefore, I am prepared to make a reassessment with regard to the security measures issue. But I cannot make a reassessment regarding the occupied Arab territory or the question of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. This is because I am seeking a comprehensive and lasting peace.

Question: I have been in Egypt for 2 weeks and have sensed the great expectations of your people as a result of your peace initiative. But if, God forbid, this initiative should fail, do you think there will be a return to war, or have you become, as it is said, a prisoner of your initiative?

Answer: Have you not been in Egypt before these 2 weeks?

Question: No, no.

Answer: I am working for peace. Peace is my true goal. I believe that the Israeli people feel this. I will never take a difficult stand on anything because I am very flexible and I have a lot of room in which to maneuver.

When I told you a few minutes ago that there will be no thinking about war again, this is because following the negotiations we had in Ismailia--it was the first time we sat down face to face with the Israelis--the peace process began.

Following my meeting with Begin, Dayan, Weizman and Yadin in Jerusalem as well as with Shi'mon Peres, Golda Meir, members of the government and the opposition and the Israeli people, I believe that we will face no difficulty in achieving peace without returning to talk of war or belligerency.

Question: It seems that the peace process depends upon two personalities, Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin. If either of you were to leave the scene do you believe the peace process would come to an end?

Answer: This is a very important question. The peace process does not depend upon one person but upon all world public opinion. I am extremely grateful to the millions of people throughout the world who support me and who hope with all their hearts that peace will be achieved. In our country we point out the reception which my people gave me. Of the 8 million citizens of Cairo, 5 million, particularly women, came out to welcome me. I will never forget this action on the part of the Egyptian woman. The same thing happened in Israel during the 30 hours I spent there.

I have asked Israel's first lady to convey my admiration for and gratitude to the Israeli women. As it is now, the process is up to the people, not the leaders. The Egyptians and the Israelis have shown their profound desire for peace. Therefore, if Begin or I leave the scene our people will not change at all.

Question: You have always said that the Egyptian people want peace. Why don't you sign a bilateral agreement with Israel?

Answer: As you know, Egypt alone represents half of the Arab people. Egypt and Sudan, which are coordinating their stands, constitute two thirds of the Arab nation. Throughout history, Egypt has had a role in the Arab world and the whole area. Therefore, I cannot sign a bilateral agreement without solving the issue and leave out my colleagues in the Arab world. As you know, war or peace is determined here. Therefore, on trying to reach a solution it must be a comprehensive settlement with my colleagues in the area. After I reach such a settlement I will present it to an Arab summit conference. It is then up to the leaders in the area to decide. In doing that, I will have exerted all my efforts and will have achieved a comprehensive settlement and establishment of peace in this area. After this, each one will be responsible before his people.

Question: You believe that the Palestinian issue should be solved. Whom do you believe has the right to speak for the Palestinians?

Answer: When I called for the Cairo conference, I addressed an invitation to the PLO. They refused to come because they were being subjected to pressure from Syria and the Soviet Union. The Palestinians must, therefore, decide who will represent them at the discussion of the details of a comprehensive settlement. When I reach agreement on the principles which we agreed upon at the summit conference, which are strategic principles, I will put these before an Arab summit conference. Then each Arab leader will have to sit with the Israelis, just as I did to discuss Sinai. The Syrians must sit with Israel to discuss the Golan. The Palestinians and the Jordanians also must sit with the Israelis to negotiate about the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The West Bank was administered by Jordan and the Gaza Strip by Egypt. The Palestinians must sit with the Israelis. Lebanon must also sit with Israel to solve the existing problems between them. This is what I envisage for the future.

Question: The Arabs and the Israelis are brothers, as the Gospel says, and both are the descendents of Abraham. Do you think you have been involved in a civil war for the past 30 years?

Answer: We are cousins. This is true. Isaac and Ishmael are the sons of Abraham. But the question is not that of a 30-year conflict. The whole problem began with the exodus when they left Egypt thousands of years ago with Moses and crossed the sea and Sinai. The conflict will be resolved, as I told you, and this is the most appropriate moment to resolve the conflict.

Question: Mr President, you are the one who provided this opportunity.

Answer: Thank you.

Question: Mr President, you move a lot between Ismailia, Luxor and Aswan. Would you describe this as instability?

Answer: Well, absolutely not. Those who shoulder the responsibility in their countries have a lot to bear. For example, as you know, we in Egypt, as you can see, have a totally democratic system, a free press and a truly civilized society. All my people enjoy freedom apart from one person, and that isme.

Question: Therefore, are you the prisoner of your people at a time when all the people are enjoying their private lives?

Answer: Yes, in the sense that I am the only one of the 40 million people who cannot go out with my family. This is because whenever I go to a restaurant, for example, the people gather around me, and, thus, I lose my personal freedom. For this reason, I sometimes like to visit some towns, not because of a feeling of instability or for a change of atmosphere but in order to follow up the implementation of certain projects, especially the food, housing and other projects.

Question: Do you see any change in the U.S. position toward the peace-making process?

Answer: I think that at present, while we are continuing the negotiations in the two committees and later in the Cairo preparatory conference, the role of the United States must be to exert pressure on Israel, particularly concerning the Palestine issue. This is because the Palestinian issue is the essence of the problem. If the problem were just a matter of agreement or disagreement between me and Israel, it would have been easy to solve, and I would not have had to take the risk of going to Jerusalem and launching my initiative. But this time we are seeking peace, a comprehensive settlement, a permanent peace and the restoration of a normal atmosphere in the area after 30 years of bloodshed, hatred and violence and after four wars and a history going back to thousands of years, as I said.

Question: After the Ismailia meeting, the United States was expected to support the thrust toward peace. The United States was expected to pressure Israel to make concessions. However, Carter's recent statements have created the impression that the United States expects these concessions to come from the Egyptian side. Have you any comment on this?

Answer: I said yesterday and today that Carter is making my mission more difficult by his statements. However, I hope we can at the appropriate time overcome these difficulties. We have exhausted all concessions on our part.

Question: On the occasion of the new year, what is your wish and message to the Israelis and the world?

Answer: Let us do our utmost to establish peace in this area in 1978. It could be a decisive year for the establishment of permanent peace, so that our future generations will not suffer what we have suffered and so that our people, the Arab people, the whole world and the Israeli people can achieve for every person and every family the happiness which everyone is looking for.

Question: Mr President, thank you very much on behalf of the Mexican television and on my own behalf.

Answer: Please convey my regards and best wishes to our friends the Mexican people. We are of one blood and we all belong to the Third World. All our hopes and problems are similar. It is time that we get closer and get acquainted on all levels.

Question: Thank you, Mr President.

AS-SADAT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF KUWAITI RULER

NC311405Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Dec 77 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following cable of condolences to His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah on the death of His Highness Amir Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah:

His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah:

I have heard with great sorrow and distress about the death of His Highness Amir Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah. By his departure, the Arab nation has lost one of its most pious sons for he had devoted his life to serving his homeland and nation, struggled for the strengthening of Arab solidarity and fought for the freedom and dignity of man throughout the Arab arena and even in the entire world through the nonalined movement.

The Arab people of the Arab Republic of Egypt recall with appreciation and gratitude the noble stands of the departed in support of their just struggle to realize their national and pan-Arab aspirations. Egypt and I personally have lost a noble brother and dear friend. His memory will remain alive in our hearts. When expressing to Your Highness and the fraternal Kuwaiti people in my name and on behalf of the Egyptian people my most profound sympathies and condolences, I implore God Almighty to make paradise his abode with the righteous and martyrs. O thou soul in complete rest and satisfaction, come back thou to thy Lord well pleased thyself and well-pleasing unto Him. Enter thou, then, among my devotees: Yea, enter thou My heaven.

7-Day Mourning Period

NC3111410Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Dec 77 NC

[Text] At its session this morning, the People's Assembly issued a statement mourning the departed amir of Kuwait. The statement was read by the assembly's speaker Engineer Sayyid Mar'i. The assembly members observed a 1-minute silence in mourning for the departed.

It has been decided to declare a 7-day official mourning period in the Arab Republic of Egypt beginning today. Vice President Husni Mubarak will leave Cairo for Kuwait tomorrow morning at the head of Egypt's delegation to convey condolences on the death of Shaykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait.

AS-SADAT SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO KIM IL-SONG

NC2415122Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1427 GMT 24 Dec 77 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 December--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following congratulatory cable to DPRK President Kim Il-song on his reelection:

I have learned with pleasure of your reelection as president of the republic. I wish to convey to you on behalf of the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt and on my own behalf sincerest heartfelt congratulations on the valuable confidence given you by your friendly people. I wish you good health, happiness and success, and to the fraternal people of democratic Korea further progress and glory under your wise leadership. With my esteem, respect and appreciation.

KING HUSAYN INTERVIEWED BY AMERICAN NETWORKS

CBS Television Program

JN012010Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stated that the Palestinian people must have the right to determine their own destiny in complete freedom. He expressed his conviction that the Palestinians want peace and that they alone have the right to determine their future.

This came in an interview with his majesty which was conducted in Teheran today by the U.S. television network CBS in the program "Face the Nation."

In response to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's statement regarding Jordan's participation in the current peace endeavors and the Cairo conference, his majesty said: My talks with President Carter were constructive. President Carter understands Jordan's position regarding the current peace efforts and initiatives.

His majesty said: President as-Sadat's trip to Israel was a courageous step and his speech in the Knesset included all the correct principles for achieving a settlement in the region. There are, however, other parties concerned with achieving peace--Syria, Jordan and the Palestinian people--especially after the Rabat summit conference resolutions. We are making efforts to bring Arab viewpoints closer together and to coordinate Arab positions so as to open the door for all the concerned parties to join the peace efforts. When the opportunity arises, we will not hesitate to perform our role to achieve a just solution and peace.

His majesty said: Before President as-Sadat made his trip, we were all preparing to go to Geneva within a unified Arab delegation. We were organizing ourselves for this reason, and an Arab meeting was to be held to prepare for the Geneva conference. However, through his initiative, As-Sadat has taken the responsibility of accelerating the peace process and of expressing to the whole world the Arab desire for peace and for a solution. Differences arose in the Arab ranks, but we in Jordan are still working seriously to bring the Arab sides concerned closer so they can face the coming stage.

On his opinion of the Begin plan presented in reply to President as-Sadat's initiative and on the Jordanian stand toward this plan, his majesty said: Begin's behavior complicates the issues in the region. His recent statements about the West Bank and the future of the Palestinian people demonstrate Israeli intransigence and make it difficult for us to contribute in the current efforts. Since the Rabat summit conference, our stand has been based on the fact that Jordan, as a confrontation state, works in accordance with its unchanging policy based on acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. It seems that Begin has not yet taken any step which could be considered proportionate to the courageous initiative of President as-Sadat and all its dimensions. If Israel does not respond in a findamental way, the region will be the scene of serious events which will be reflected on the whole world.

In reply to the question of who should represent the Palestinian people in the peace efforts as long as Arab differences continue, his majesty said: Only the Palestinian people can represent themselves, and they have the right to self-determination on their territories and homeland.

His Majesty then said: Our stand has been clear since 1967. It has not changed and is based on the fact that a settlement will be achieved only when Israel withdraws from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, when Arab sovereignty is returned to Arab Jerusalem and when the right to self-determination by the Palestinians in complete freedom and under international supervision is granted. This is what we call for to preserve the rights of the Palestinian people without effecting their dignity. The PLO calls for the Palestinian people to be allowed to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination in an atomsphere of freedom.

In reply to a question on whether the events in the latest stage will lead to positive results, his majesty said: The road to peace is still difficult, but we hope to achieve positive results which will enable us to achieve a just an lasting peace.

Regarding his view to whether President as-Sadat is heading toward a separate solution, his majesty said: President as-Sadat told me that his efforts are based on a comprehensive settlement of the issue. I am satisfied with what he told me.

Regarding Syria's stand and to what degree it is linked to the rejection front, his majesty said: We try to reach a compromise among the Arab stands. Syria recognizes the resolutions of the UN Security Council and will not refuse to take part in the Geneva conference. The Syrian brothers themselves must decide their final stand.

Statement to NBC

JN021945Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jan 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stressed that Jordan is still prepared to contribute to any collective effort to reach a peaceful settlement based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338. In a statement to U.S. NBC television, his majesty said that Jordan believes that the speech President Anwar as-Sadat made in Jerusalem includes a sound framework of principles. Jordan is making efforts to bring the Arabs concerned and their views closer to face this stage.

King Husayn said that the future of a settlement depends on Israel's stand. The latest plan presented by the Israeli prime minister concerning the West Bank demonstrates that Israel has in no way responded to the requirements of a reasonable settlement. The king reaffirmed Jordan's determination to support the Palestinian people's right to determine their future freely and by themselves under international supervision. Jordan will do all it can to achieve this aim.

Concerning Begin's plan, his majesty said: This plan does not include anything positive. Begin has no right to state that the Palestinians must choose either Jordanian or Israeli nationality. Any solution must include a return of the occupied land. Any adjustments must be slight and mutual, and Arab Jerusalem must be returned to Arab sovereignty to become a city of peace.

His majesty expressed hope that all parties concerned will participate in just peace efforts. He stressed that Jordan will spare no effort to work for this peace, as it has always done.

Concerning the possibility of Arab countries going to Geneva within a unified Arab delegation, his majesty said that this possibility still exists. He ruled out President as-Sadat embarking on a separate solution. He said that President as-Sadat stressed to him that he is seeking an overall solution to the issue. He said that a separate solution does not consititute a solution to the question; if this happened, the question would remain, thus leading to serious aggravations in the arena.

MENA: JORDAN TO TAKE IMPORTANT MEASURES FOR PEACE

JN011530Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 1 January--A Jordanian source has stated that during the next few weeks Jordan will make important moves within the peace progress in the region in its capacity as a confrontation state and as a state connected with the Palestinian cause.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the source said that Jordan is called upon to take action at this stage for a number of reasons. Some of these reasons are that the Palestinian people, who are struggling to regain their rights, are concentrated in Jordan. There are 1 million Palestinians here, the largest Palestinian population. Any settlement of the West Bank problem, positive or negative, will directly affect Jordan and Jordanian interests. Jordan is also responsible for working to end the armed Israeli occupation of a region which was a part of Jordan before 1967.

The source said that Jordan has always been a permanent party in the negotiations which were held concerning UN Security Council Resolution 242. He also said that Jordan's role and responsibility does not deprive the PLO of its responsibilities.

RADIO REITERATES VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

JN011910Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Despite the halo of optimism which surrounded the U.S. initiative 9 months ago concerning a solution to the Middle East dispute, Jordan was the only country in the world to warn against overoptimism because it realized the true Israeli ambitions in the occupied Arab territories. Israel has now shown the difference between optimism and pessimism through the official proposals announced by Menahem Begin.

Some people recently thought that international pressure would force Jordan to join Egypt and Israel. The truth which these people missed is that Jordan has never been subjected to any pressure to force it to join the Cairo preparatory conference.

Jordan's principled position regarding this conference was clear and well defined. The statement by President Jimmy Carter in the Iranian capital, after his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn, affirmed the true Jordanian position and the reasons which prompted Jordan to take such a national stand.

The issue, in Jordan's opinion, is not where the Middle East problem is to be dicussed or who is to attend the negotiations; rather, it is a question of the Israeli position on the international resolutions, particularly UN Resolution 242.

Jordan favors any agreement that will lead to the realization of the two main Arab demands, Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and its recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to regain their occupied territory and to determine their own national destiny on this territory. Since Israel's stand is completely opposed to these two main demands and is contradictory to the resolutions of the international community to this effect, what, then, would be the point in Jordan's attending this or that conference, unless perhaps to help pass the conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinian cause under the umbrella of a comprehensive settlement or under the cover of partial implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242?

Jordan, therefore, is absolutely not prepared to participate in any discussions, negotiations or measures aimed at legalizing the Israeli occupation under the cover of granting the Palestinian community an autonomy within the liberated Israeli territories as suggested by Menahem Begin and the Israeli Government. Israel is still insisting that the occupied Palestinian territories are three districts, Jerusalem, Nabulus and the Gaza Strip, and that the Arab communites residing there must have autonomy tied to the occupation authorities. The Israelis see this as a reasonable solution to the problem for which the Arabs have been fighting for more than 30 years.

The logic of the Torah, which Begin is using to tackle a 30-year-old problem, completely contradicts Arab and international logic. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can never be achieved on the basis of Menahem Begin's Torah logic. The Middle East crisis, despite the great optimism which surrounded the hope of achieving a solution, is still tied up by Israeli intransigence and the attitudes of successive Israeli governments which have aborted all the international efforts to achieve peace over the past 10 years, starting with the Jarring mission, through the Rogers initiative and ending with the initiatives of U.S. President Carter and Egyptian President as-Sadat.

In the final analysis Israel is trying to impose a fait accompli under various slogans and names. We do not believe that peace will be achieved in the region unless the people of Palestine obtain their rights, regain their territories and have the complete right to determine their own destiny in total freedom. Hence, and as stated by 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Court, for the solution to be just it must include the essence of the problem which is based on the Arab demands as voiced in international resolutions. For the solution to be lasting, it should encompass all Arab territories and the usurped Arab rights and also include the participation of all parties to the dispute on equal footing.

HUSAYN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO AMIR OF KUWAIT

JN3113407 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Dec 77 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent the following cable of condolences to the amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah:

Your Highness Brother Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah: With a heart filled with grief and sadness, I sent Your Highness deep condolences on the death of dear Brother His Highness Amir Sabah as-Salim. The amir, may God have mercy on his soul, was a wise leader, honest and faithful to his homeland and nation. He was close to the sons of his people and true in his love for them and for their aspirations. May God Almighty grant you patience and comfort. May God protect dear Kuwait and help you lead your fraternal country with widsom and firmness. [signed] Husayn

ATH-THAWRAH: CARTER, ISRAELI STATEMENTS SHOW AS-SADAT'S FAILURE

JN030618Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Jan 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "The Guns of Liberation and the Policy of Fait Accompli," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH carries a commentary dealing with President Carter's tour and his statements hostile to the Arab cause as well as his unlimited support for the Zionist entity. ATH-THAWRAH says: With the beginning of President Carter's tour of several states in the area and his statements on the eve of his tour affirming full U.S. support for the Begin plan, Israel's position has become more openly intransigent. At the time when Sharon is saying that the Israeli forces will stay in Sinai for an indefinite period of time to protect the settlements established there and to preserve their security and existence, Dayan goes further to say that, if a settlement is reached, an Israeli force will stay in the Rafah area for an indefinite period to protect the Israeli settlers.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Such statements only confirm As-Sadat's failure to obtain any concessions from the Israelis, even in regard to Sinai. They also indicate the insistence of the Zionists on dictating their terms to As-Sadat with the aim of obtaining further Egyptian concessions for the benefit of the Zionist entity. This is not strange because treason can lead only to further treason. One concession must necessarily be followed by others, exactly as the saying goes: a mistake can only lead to further mistakes.

ATH-THAWRAH continues: Regardless of the efforts being made by the United States--whether through Carter, or the engineer of its policy, Vance, or the brains of its strategy, Brzezinski--what is established is that all these U.S. efforts will be met by the effective resistance of all our Arab masses under the leadership of their patriotic and progressive forces throughout the Arab homeland.

AS-SADAT SUPPORTS CARTER STATEMENT ON PALESTINIANS

JN011940Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Cairo--President of the Egyptian regime Anwar as-Sadat has expressed support for U.S. President Jimmy Carter's statements rejecting the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. In a statement to the press published today, As-Sadat said he would not quarrel with the U.S. President because of these statements because for the past 4 years he, As-Sadat, has held the view that there is no need to set up an independent Palestinian state.

As-Sadat previously expressed his disappointment over Carter's statements, but now has gone back and praised them as stated earlier.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE MAKES BRIEF VISIT

JN311240Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Dec 77 JN

[Excerpt] Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Damascus at 1300 today on a short visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad, the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, ministers and the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Damascus.

Official Talks Reported

JN311948Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Dec 77 JN

[Excerpt] Official talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre began at 1745 today in Damascus. They reviewed the Middle East situation, the situation in the Horn of Africa region and bilateral relations between the two countries.

Somali President Leaves

JN011210Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--His Excellency the president of Somalia, Mohamed Siad Barre, and the members of his delegation left Damascus at 1030 today following a brief visit to Syria. The Somali president was officially seen off at Damascus International Airport by President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Maj Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Khulayfawi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the ministers.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES YASIR 'ARAFAT, FARUQ QUADDUMI

JN311645Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Dec 77 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1500 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. The discussion dealt with latest developments concerning the Palestine question and the development of the situation in the Arab region.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS

JN012014Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Jamahiryah foreign secretary, at 1930 today. The meeting was attended by Ahmad ibn Khayyal, head of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus.

Dr at-Turayki arrived in Damascus at 1900 today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Syria. The Libyan delegation includes Jum'ah al-Qazzami and 'Umar al-Hamidi of the General People's Congress; Suway'i al-Adham, minister plenipotentiary and official in charge of Arab-European dialog; Muhammad Tahir Siyadah, minister plenipotentiary and director of the Foreign Ministry's cooperation department; and Miftah Madi, chief of the African cooperation office at the Libyan Foreign Ministry.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Dr at-Turayki said: I am carrying a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi connected with the contacts and constant coordination between Syria and Libya to thwart the new alliance between the Zionist racist regime and the As-Sadat regime and the consequences of this alliance.

Al-Asad Receives At-Turayki

JN020937Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 0930 today Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, foreign secretary of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Dr at-Turayki delivered to President al-Asad a letter from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They discussed developments of the situation in the Arab area and measures related to the implementation of the resolutions of the summit of confrontation and steadfastness held in Tripoli.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON BEGIN PLAN, TALKS WITH EGYPT

TA3020592 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 30 Dec 77 TA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Ram 'Evron in the television studio in Jerusalem--live]

[Excerpts] The political debate in the Knesset, as well as the opinions heard outside the house, has created various and strange coalitions and opposition to the program. Mr Dayan, we will open with the declaration which set the Knesset in somewhat of an uproar the day before yesterday when you said--and I am not quoting, but trying to summarize: If there is a need, we will use the IDF to prevent the adoption of Palestinian citizenship by the citizens of Judaea and Samaria. You also said that 92 percent of Israel's land is owned by the state and so the Arabs of the territories will be practically unable to purchase land. Do you accept these things?

[Answer] First of all, I accept what I said and that is not what you quoted.

[Question] I understand that the attempt was not successful...

[Answer] Successful but incorrect. Well, what I said was in reply to a question by Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino: what would we do if, in opposition to the agreement, the Arabs--those who accepted the administrative autonomy--wanted to establish a Palestinian state. I mentioned the use of the IDF, or recourse to the IDF, in connection with the possibility that hundreds of thousands of refugees from Lebanon and other places would go there contrary to what was agreed to, because there is, in one clause of the agreement, a provision for possible immigration. Agreement to this is being debated. But we also know of other programs, Arab programs, of the PLO, to bring refugee camps here to serve as a springboard afterward for an attack on Israel. I described how, if they wanted to create such facts, to establish a Palestinian state contrary to the agreement--I gave as an example that hundreds of thousands of refugees, PLO members, would want to come here from Lebanon and other places--we would use the IDF. I know that the response to the idea of using the IDF in this connection was not good, and the example I gave really came in reply to a question and not in the general context.

As for the question of land, there was a claim and a great deal of fear among those taking part in the debate and, if I am not mistaken, MK Allon as well, regarding our agreement that the Arabs, also those who would receive Israeli citizenship--but behind whom stands the great Arab financial weight--would be entitled to buy land in Israel, little Israel, west of the green line, and that might bring disaster down on our heads in this connection. So I wanted to say that we have examined the issue and the possibility of what could or is likely to happen. Well, our proposal is sincere, but the fact is that 92 percent of the state's land is under public ownership and if it does not want to, it will not sell, just as it does not sell to Jewish individuals.

[Question] That is, you claimed the protesters or critics on the Israeli side?

[Answer] I explained the facts, and I would not hide them from the Arabs either. Were we sitting in a debate with those who are to receive the administrative independence and we were to bring up this clause, and they would ask: What are our chances of buying, let us say, buying Eretz Yisra'el, I would tell them: Listen, gentlemen, 92 percent of this land is owned by the state. I would tell them that is no secret. It is not a question of calming down about this whole issue of a peace agreement. We must all know the facts.

[Question] Now, the autonomy program permits examination and decision after 5 years. Israel, among all the sides, in fact has a right of veto.

[Answer] Yes--no, no. The situation is this: The program itself is: First, it must be realized in the context of making peace, that is, in the context of a peace treaty. At this stage at least, this is not a program that we are proposing as an interim settlement. Well, let us say that we come to a peace settlement with both Egypt and Jordan and with the Arabs of the territories and there is a peace settlement. And in the context of this settlement the independent administration, the administrative autonomy, is also established. After 5 years, as the prime minister said, possibly even earlier, each side can say: We want to re-examine, to check matters again. It is impossible to introduce changes to the agreement other than by unanimous agreement. That is the situation.

[Question] Israel, in fact, is maintaining--and this was said specifically--will maintain the IDF on the spot. The IDF will not leave. In other words, this situation, if this is what Israel wants, at least, will remain as it is forever?

[Answer] Yes, yes.

[Question] Do you think that this situation of administrative independence, with the IDF in the territories, can be extended for a very long time?

[Answer] Yes, certainly. This is the only thing which appears reasonable to me. In my opinion, we must distinguish...

[Question] From the aspect of dynamics on the spot as well?

[Answer] Yes, yes certainly. In my opinion we must, when we are speaking about what can be done, how we can live together, distinguish between two things: Between independent administration of the Arabs--they will live as they want and we will not intervene in their lives--and a ban forbidding Israelis to be there; between a ban on us, or forbidding us from intervening in their affairs, and a desire to move around--that they will not give us permission to be there. The IDF must be there and this is what I said in my remarks in the Knesset. We want to stop intervening in the Arabs' lives, to stop the military administration--not to intervene in their lives. They will run their lives as they want. But [the IDF will remain] in order to defend the citizens of Israel, on the hilltops, along the Jordan, in camps, and if there is no special need, as I said, if there is no attempt at invasion or at negating the whole agreement in a way appearing grave to us, an Arab will be able to live in those territories without seeing or coming into any contact with an IDF soldier all his life. The IDF is there to prevent or observe aircraft likely to come from Iraq or Jordan or Syria to attack Tel Aviv and not to tell the citizens of Nabulus how to live. Why can't this remain forever?

[Question] Of course, the question is also how the citizens of Nabulus will regard this situation, even if they do not physically see the soldiers, but just symbolically.

[Answer] They would like us to leave. They would like--and they say so--that we should get out. From our point of view, this completely contradicts two things: the guaranteeing of our security and our right to be there like any bedouin from ('Azaz)--he is allowed to come from Jordan and settle down near (Teqo'a). If they want to adopt the connection between themselves and Jordan, they will adopt it. If they do not want that, if they want to be more independently autonomous, they will be autonomous. We will not intervene in this.

[Question] You mentioned the connection with Jordan in the individual context of each and every citizen, that if he wants to, he will choose citizenship. But the press has reported that, at least at certain stages of implementing the program, you support some sort of a link between the independent administration in Judaea and Samaria and Jordan, that is, what is called a link [qiqa] and that Mr Begin opposes this. Is there any truth in this?

[Answer] There is no truth about the differences of opinion. But there is something to the question--which is a question--and we have agreed, and this is completely in accordance with both my approach and, I have no doubt, with the prime minister's approach, that Jordan is invited, as a state--the representatives of the Jordanian Government--to participate: A) in the debates, and B) if the thing is established in accordance with our proposal, it will be very involved, very involved in what goes on in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. First of all, with respect to those who will be Jordanian citizens and will be elected to the Jordanian parliament, the question is: What is the validity of the decisions of the Jordanian parliament on the lives of these Arabs? It is not unrealistic that when you say: your representative sits in the parliament in Amman, you will be asked: so what can he decide regarding what goes on on the spot? But we also said regarding immigration of refugees, and also about various bridges, but first of all, in order to compose the program itself, Jordan is invited to be a side, together with us, like us--us and Jordan and the representatives of the Arabs from the territories and the representative of Egypt--to sit and together work out a peace program for this area. Well, we are not trying to reject or push Jordan away, but, you know what the problem is? Jordan does not want to come.

[Question] And at this stage, when Jordan is not coming--the negotiations, of course, over this as well are with Egypt. The question remains: If it emerges, heaven forbid, that the differences of opinion as put forward up to now cannot be overcome on this issue, is Israel likely to reconsider this program?

[Answer] I do not know. First of all, I would like to define the position somewhat differently. The position between us and Egypt--and it is, for the moment, not only the main initiator, but, to my regret, too, also the only one of the Arab countries--well, we must know this, us and all the [television] viewers. Egypt has no basic starting complaints against us with regard to the platform we are proposing for relations, for the peace settlement between us and Egypt as a basis for negotiations. What we proposed to them in that section about a peace settlement between Israel and Egypt as a basis for negotiations is acceptable to them, but not as the last word. First of all, if anyone thinks that we have difficulties or that the Egyptians have difficulties with us on running the negotiations for peace, they have no complaint about the starting platform between us and them.

With regard to Jordan--it is not so much Jordan; when we say Jordan we mean the Palestinian Arabs, the citizens of the territories--there are two questions: one is our proposal, which is not acceptable to Egypt because it does not include the granting of self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, but this is linked with the main question: the absence of representation of either the Arabs from the territories or of Jordan. Let us assume that we were in the same situation with them as we are with Egypt. We say: This is our program, have you another proposal? Put it on the table, because when the debates with Egypt begin on 15 January they will bring counterprograms. They do not accept our program as the only one on which the negotiations will be conducted.

[Question] And Israel does not regard this program as the only one on which to base negotiations?

[Answer] Israel is also prepared to debate their programs, which we have not yet seen. We are not saying take it or leave it. We are saying that we are proposing our programs. There are certainly things in these programs which, for us, are more matters of principle and those which are less, which are more technical. But we are not saying that the other side is not entitled to put on the debating table a program of its own. And the problem with Jordan is, let us say, that our program is not acceptable to them. Someone must present another program and that someone must be such that one can sign a peace treaty with him, either the Jordanian Government or the representatives of the Arabs of the territories, but they are not here; they are not coming.

[Question] Many complaints have been heard ever since the program was published and, in particular, in the Knesset--after the debate in the Knesset--that Israel gave too much by way of its concessions in the opening proposal. And the question is: Was it essential to go so far, so quickly and, by so doing, to hand over, as certain critics are saying, to hand over Israeli settlements to Egyptian sovereignty?

[Answer] First of all, Israel has never imposed its sovereignty over any territory whatsoever in Sinai; that is, the situation is not that we are today agreeing...

[Question] Nor in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] Nor in Judaea and Samaria. Apart from Jerusalem, it has not imposed its sovereignty--what is known as Israeli law. In other words, we are not giving up any sort of territory which previous cabinets--or that Israel ever decided that the Rafah salient or Sharm ash-Shaykh should be part of the State of Israel and imposed Israeli sovereignty on these territories. [as heard] The question is whether we now, at the opening of these negotiations, in this situation, when Egypt is the only--and I sincerely believe it wants to conduct negotiations for peace with us--in response to those who say: You are running too fast, conceding too much--as an opening we should tell Egypt we want to make a peace treaty with you on the basis of the transfer of part of Sinai to Israeli sovereignty. And not only to say this, to really mean it, to put it as a condition, as a basis for this. And if this matter really...

[Question] Israeli sovereignty?

[Answer] Yes. To those who are complaining about us: Is this the move we should make? That is to say [to Egypt], we are prepared. You, As-Sadat, came to Jerusalem and all that great and wonderful and marvelous act--we want to make peace, but, Sharm ash-Shaykh and a territorial strip as far as the Mediterranean including the Rafah salient, from now on, in the context of the peace treaty, will be part of the State of Israel, and now Egypt has to give up its sovereignty--a sovereignty which we have previously never denied it had there. We said this was an administered territory but we did not impose Israeli sovereignty over it. I at least, and there are no differences of opinion here between myself and the prime minister, think that this could have been a misguided move of the first order. First, there was no chance that As-Sadat would have accepted it and, second, it is not possible, under present conditions, of December 1977, to say: This is our reaction to As-Sadat's move, considering the bad state he is in with respect the the Arab world. What do the Israelis tell him? Transfer this to us.

But I do not accept the other definition which says--which you quoted--to the effect that we are handing over the settlements and so on. In the statements themselves, specifically--which do not include the imposition of Israeli sovereignty and a transfer of Egyptian territory to Israel--there are, in my opinion, suitable measures which should guarantee and satisfy not only the settlements' ability to remain, but also their security--and their security is in Israeli hands.

[Question] I would like to ask you whether there are indeed any differences in the political concepts between you and the prime minister.

[Answer] There are no differences regarding plans.

[Question] What about, then?

[Answer] Perhaps over certain agreements. I also find it difficult to pinpoint on what subject we have different assessments. I make a distinction among three things: first, the plans, namely, what we are offering. There are no differences over that. Second, assessments as to what Egypt--As-Sadat--Husayn, the Arabs, are ready for. Now after Ismailia, as far as I know, there are no differences between Mr Begin and myself over what Egypt is ready for and what it is sincere about. Both of us think that the Egyptian attempt to continue seeking a way to make peace with us is sincere. You know that there are quite a number of Israelis who said that it might be a trick and that they wanted to entrap us. I think that if they had not wanted to reach peace with us they would not have formed these committees, the military and political, and on that level. Thus, there are no differences regarding the assessment as to what Egypt, or even the United States, is ready for.

[Question] Excuse me. Right after the talks, at least in the interviews and in his public appearances, Begin sounded more optimistic than you sound now.

[Answer] That is why I said there were three things. One is our plans; second, the assessments as to what the other party is ready for; and third, the emotional reaction, namely, what makes Begin happier about Ismailia and me much less happy. Well, it is not the differences in assessments or differences over the plans, but there is a difference in the extent of satisfaction and happiness, the inner feeling, whether it is a great festival or whether we are moving on the via dolorosa, et cetera. In this matter, I think that Begin's statement were sincere. They reflected his feeling. I was told that I had a gloomy expression. I admit that this reflects it.

[Question] Is it only a matter of personality or more than that?

[Answer] It depends on how you look at it. For example, I wish to say this about the settlements: For me the issue of settlements--and I would not say that Begin has a different opinion because I do not know what his approach is, but I hope it is like mine--is one of the most elementary things. To tell me that a settlement has to be taken off the land is like stabbing me in the back. It is not the individual settler, whom I regard as a wonderful human being, but the act of settling, both from the territorial aspect--like going to the Rafah approaches and founding settlements and villages there--and, mainly, from the Jewish aspect. Even if both of us later agree that this or that settlement has to be abolished or transferred, or that those settlements will have to face difficulties, then the extent of my sensitivity over that kind of settlement is enormous.

[Question] Is there talk about removing settlements from the land?

[Answer] No, no, absolutely not. However, they have reasons to worry when they say that there will not be the same kind of Israeli sovereignty as has been there up to now; the IDF will not be positioned in front of us. I am not speaking about a transitional period; I am speaking about the IDF. However, there will be other security forces. However, if you, the Government of Israel, sincerely tell the Egyptian president that you do not question Egyptian sovereignty along the international border, then the settlements west of the international border may have their status regarding sovereignty changed compared to the situation where the IDF is positoned as far as Bir Gafgafa and the Suez Canal, making those settlements well defended. Well, I assume that in our proposals we have provided for all the measures to safeguard their security and their connection to Israel--their security in Israeli hands, I mean. But I cannot say that there will be no change in the security conditions compared to the situation how, where the IDF is in position in Bir Gafgafa with the air force.

[Question] There have been many reports about recent secret trips you have undertaken. About our contacts with Egypt, the prime minister has said that they are open and unconcealed, and that there was, in fact, no need for secret moves. Why, then, all these trips, which may be described as "blaring secrecy"?

I can confirm that when we speak about Egypt, and when we speak about that particular time, about a week ago, then from that time until this moment there was indeed no need for secret contacts. I would not make any commitments for the future, certainly not for the future.

MA'ARIV REPORTS DAYAN REMARKS ON EGYPTIAN 'INTRANSIGENCE'

TA021624Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jan 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Excerpt] In yesterday's cabinet session Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan pointed out Egyptian intransigence as expressed in the remarks made by senior Egyptian spokesman and said that if the Egyptians keep this up, there will be no agreement between Israel and Egypt.

The foreign minister briefly reviewed recent developments, dwelling on the hardness in the Egyptian position since the prime minister, the defense minister and he himself left Ismailia last week. It seems that Dayan's remarks came against the background of two expected events: the meeting of President Carter with President as-Sadat (on Wednesday, 4 January) and the beginning of the work of the ministerial military and political committees in Cairo and Jerusalem the middle of the north.

The cabinet members inferred from the foreign minister's remarks that the Israeli peace plan both regarding Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and regarding Sinai was indeed the final line of withdrawal as stressed by Prime Minister Begin in his talk with President as-Sadat and in his speech in the Knesset 2 days later.

It should be noted that the prime minister, in the special cabinet meeting held after his return from Egypt last week, also voiced an assessment similar to the foreign minister's when he said that we should also take into consideration a situation where the Egyptians will be intransigent and will reject the Israeli peace plan, especially concerning Israel's uncompromising statement to the effect that the IDF will continue to be present in Judaea and Samaria and that the Jews will have a right to settle in these areas. If this happens, the prime minister remarked, there will be no agreements.

In various consultations in Jerusalem, however, Mr Begin estimated that it cannot be expected that the continued negotiatins with Egypt will be smooth and that additional difficulties and crises are possible. Nevertheless, he believes that ultimately we will reach a peace agreement.

JERUSALEM SOURCES COMMENT ON TALKS WITH EGYPT

TA021925Y Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 2 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, Jan 2 (AFP)--The Israeli Government will not modify its proposals for self-rule on the occupied West Bank and in Gaza during Israeli-Egyptian political talks here in mid-January, sources close to the premier's office said today.

The cabinet was called into special session tomorrow for a first debate leading up to a meeting of the Israeli-Egyptian political committee set up by talks between Premier Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, it was officially announced. The cabinet session, to be followed by further meetings, was to attempt to define as fully as possible the government's position and the margin of maneuver to be left to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who will head the Israeli delegation to the talks.

The sources said that, as far as the Palestinian issue was concerned, Israel would not change its plans for self-rule which it had submitted to Mr as-Sadat. Other topics to be discussed included political developments following President Jimmy Carter's visit to Iran and the talks he would have with Mr as-Sadat, the sources said.

The same sources dismissed recent rumors of possible secret talks between Mr Begin and King Husayn of Jordan and of a possible tripartite As-Sadat-Begin-Carter meeting as without foundation. The sources said that there was currently a "manifest slow-down" in political developments in the Middle East. But the sources noted with interest "reports from Western sources in Cairo" that Mr as-Sadat had gone beyond the "point of no return" in his contacts with Israel, which would make an Egyptian about-face away from peace unthinkable. The sources held that, despite the hardening of the Egyptian position, President as-Sadat would want to begin negotiations at the appropriate time in a pragmatic spirit which could lead to results.

BEGIN MAKES STATEMENT AFTER 3 JAN CABINET SESSION

TA031324Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 3 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin called today on the Egyptian president not to ask the United States to exert pressure on Israel. I have never urged the United States to exert pressure on Egypt, the prime minister said. We are in the midst of negotiations for a comprehensive peace and for the signing of a peace treaty. In a few days the joint working committees will start their deliberations. We are representatives of ancient peoples and we have to conduct profound negotiations. Pressure on Israel or on Egypt is inconceivable.

The prime minister was speaking with correspondents at the end of the special meeting of the cabinet. He also expressed surprise at King Husayn's claim that he had found nothing positive in the Israeli proposal. Everyone who saw the Israeli proposals saw in them a fair basis. This is the first time in history that Eretz Yisra'el Arabs are being offered autonomy, and this proposal is being raised by the Israeli Government. Begin said: We are standing firm on our proposal, and it will serve as a basis for the negotiations.

As for the predictions regarding the Carter-As-Sadat talks in Aswan tomorrow, the prime minister said: I am not afraid of the meeting, and neither should hopes be expressed from afar.

The special cabinet meeting lasted for about 5 hours and was declared to have been a session of the ministerial committee for security affairs. The prime minister refused to divulge details about the composition of the joint Israeli-Egyptian working committees.

Begin's statement was supplied by our correspondent Shalom Qital.

MEMBER OF WEST BANK DELEGATION TO EGYPT KILLED

TA031105Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jan 78 p 1 TA

[by Dani Rubinstein]

[Text] Bajis al-Ja'abari, of the Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali Ja'abari clan, was murdered in Hebron yesterday. Security forces are examining the possibility that this was another political assassination in the wake of two other homicide cases in the West Bank in recent weeks. It was reported last night that four persons had been arrested and that the security forces' investigation was progressing.

Bajis al-Ja'abari was among the heads of the delegation that went from Hebron to Egypt to congratulate President as-Sadat on his initiative.

POST REPORTS NEW DEVELOPMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS

TA030651Y Jerusalem POST in English 3 Jan 78 p 1 TA

[By political reporter Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv--Gush Emunim members settled at Qarney Shomron on the Qalqilia-Nabulus road on Sunday night, and others will move into Shilo and Haris in Samaria shortly, the Jerusalem POST learned yesterday. The decisions to settle these sites were taken by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement at the end of September and the beginning of October, cabinet secretary Arye Naor said yesterday. The decisions were secret, however, and cabinet sources would not say exactly when the Gush Emunim settlers will move into Shilo, which is halfway between Ramallah and Nabulus, or to Haris, near the axis of the projected security road running due east across Samaria from the Petah Tikva area.

The Qarney Shomron group has been living alongside the Elon More group in Camp Qaddum near Nabulus pending persmission to settle at Abu Qarnayn, where the army has put up a tent encampment and has brouhgt in six caravans for the settlers. Fifteen men have already moved there, and their families will join once more living quarters are made available, a Gush Emunim source reported.

The group which is to settle Shilo is expected to move shortly. However, it is not clear when the group of Russian immigrants which wants to settle Haris will be given the green light.

Gush Emuim protests against the government's peace plan are continuing. It plans to convene Israel's rabbis and heads of yeshivot within a fortnight to discuss the Jewish law regarding settlement in Eretz Yisra'el. On Tu Bishvat it plans a mass march, either to a site in Judaea-Samaria or to Sinai, the movement's spokesman Zvi Slonim reported yesterday.

At Gush 'Etzion in Judaea, meanwhile, settlers have decided to organize a meeting of representatives of all settlements in Israel next Tuesday. The planned protest meeting, at Kfar 'Etzion, will last a whole day.

MATERIAL ON CARTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN

Shah Welcomes Carter

LD311334Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1245 GMT 31 Dec 77 LD

[Speech by the shah of Iran at Mehrabad Airport on 31 December to welcome President Carter--live in English, with superimposed Persian translation--transcribed from Persian]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of the shahbanu, myself and the Iranian people I welcome you, Mrs Carter and your delegation on Iranian soil. We cherish your arrival as the head of state of a country with which Iran has always had unshakable bonds and the best of relations, and at the same time as an exalted friend [words indistinct] we sincerely hope that all the stage- of your present trip will [words indistinct].

We welcome your arrival as our relations constitute a model of the best relations between two countries. It is a great pleasure to be your host only 2 weeks after our trip to your country.

We hope that you will take back with you a happy memory of our country. We remember well the happy memory of our visit to your country. On behalf of all the people of Iran welcome to our country.

Talks Held

LD311654Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 31 Dec 77 LD

[Text] The Iranian and American leaders held bilateral talks for nearly 1 hour at Sa'dabad Palace this afternoon. After the bilateral talks of the shah and His Excellency Jimmy Carter, talks were continued in the presence of some of the Iranian and American officials. For the United States, the talks were attended by Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state; Brzezinski, the presidential adviser for national security affairs; (Barestic) director general of security [title as heard]; and William Sullivan, the U.S. Ambassador to Iran; and for Iran, Ardeshir Zahedi, the shah's ambassador in Washington; Khalatbari, the foreign minister; and Mohsen Godarzi, the director of the Fourth Political Department of the Foreign Ministry. These talks were held in one of halls at Sa'dabad Palace.

His Excellency Jimmy Carter accompanied the shah on the latter's departure from Sa'dabad Palace. After the shah's departure from Sa'dabad Palace. After the shah's departure from Sa'dabad Palace, correspondents asked His Excellency the U.S. President about the talks he had with the shah. His Excellency Jimmy Carter said in reply that he regarded his talks with the shah as excellent and that there were many aspects of common understanding between the two sides. His Excellency Jimmy Carter, commenting about his trip to Egypt and his meeting with Anwar as-Sadat, said that the matter is still under consideration and is not clear.

Shah Dinner Speech

LD312300Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 31 Dec 77 LD

[Speech by shah of Iran at Dinner given in Teheran on 31 December for President Jimmy Carter--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] It is a great pleasure for the empress and myself to welcome Your Excellency and Mrs Carter in my country. It is a source of especial pleasure for us that this welcome is taking place on the eve of the Christian New Year and your presence is like a New Year's gift to Iranian friends.

In my country, according to an old tradition, the visit of the first new year's guest is an omen for the whole year. Although our national year begins with the spring, I am inclined, when our guest tonight is a benevolent and successful personality such as yourself, to regard this as a good omen for the new year.

You are now in a country which has very firm ties of friendship with your great country and nation. We are related to each other by special ties which stem from the community of our views, interests, and our firm determination to consolidate peace, world security and for the progress and welfare of mankind. History decisively attests to the daily growth in the relations of our two nations on the basis of right, good will and mutual respect which have emerged successfully each time from the test of [word indistinct] love of mankind, love of freedom, benevolence and creativity, which are the outstanding facets of the great American nation and have always been the object of our respect and interest. Fortunately, our American friends, too, from the outset of this friendship, have felt our people's interest in their country and themselves. For example, the first American to arrive in Iran was a religious man by the name of (Smith).

It is a source of pleasure for me to point out that the fruitful cooperation of our two nations began in social and cultural areas even before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The first modern school in Iran was set up by American missionaries in 1836.

In many of the discoveries by Iranian archeologists in recent years, American experts and delegates havehad a prominent role. In the political field, our nation has very good memories of the humanistic and freedom-seeking role of America in our crises and difficulties from the beginning of this century until today.

An example of this cooperation is the long-term agreelment on Iranian and U.S. economic exchange which was recently signed and which is, in terms of volume, the biggest agreement that has ever been reached between us and another country.

From the very early days of your election campaign, you showed the extent to which the high aspirations of humanity, right and justice, moral beliefs and humanitarian values are close to your heart. All these are factors that have quickly taken the American society to the present order of power and world prestige, and a nation like ours, with a very ancient cultural background, well understands the extent to which these aspirations and moral principles are vital, especially in our world today, which is suffering from a type of crises of civilization.

I have a very good memory of the fruitful talks which I had some weeks ago in Washington with you. Your Excellency's and Mrs Carter's warm reception and very good understanding and your deep friendly feelings at these talks impressed me deeply. I am glad to say that in our talks we enjoyed a complete identity of views. We especially have identical views about energy, which is a very important and vital issue of our time, and you and we are among the biggest world centers for its production. We believe that the present unchecked consumption of oil, which is a finite source, is not logical and that this noble material ought to be used--instead of for daily, ordinary consumption--in the first place for producing petrochemicals and that efforts should be exerted meanwhile to find a replacement for it. Fortunately, in the energy field, we have close cooperation with your country, which in this way will be further increased in the future.

We also have identical views about the need to establish an honorable peace in the world and now sincerely hope that 1978 will be the year of such peace and that you are (?the herald of this).

Your Excellency and Mrs Carter have showed me the extent to which you, with your humanitarian aspirations, are (?an envoy) of successful and admirable good will, and I hope that your tour bodes well for the entire world and for the peace, security and progress of mankind. With this wish, I hope for the health and happiness of your person, Your Excellency, and for Mrs Carter and for the further progress and prosperity of the great nation of America, the friendship and daily increasing cooperation of our two countries and for international peace and understanding.

Carter Departs, Terms Talks Excellent

LD010750Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0600 GMT 1 Jan 78 LD

[Text] His Excellency Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, and his wife who came to Teheran yesterday for an official visit on the invitation of the shah and the shahbanu left Teheran for New Delhi minutes ago amidst the warm escort of their majesties and the official sendoff ceremonies. The official escort ceremony was held at Mehrabad Airport. After the national anthem of the United States and the imperial anthem were played, His Excellency the President of the United States inspected the honor guards at the airport and (?shook hands) with the escort.

The prime minister, the presidents of the two chambers of parliament and a group of high-ranking state officials had the honor of being present at Mehrabad Airport. The secretary of state, the U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, and the press secretary of the U.S. President, who came to Teheran with His Excellency Jimmy Carter, left Teheran with the U.S. President.

Shah Discusses Talks

LD011029Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 1 Jan 78 LD

[Text] At the end of the U.S. President's visit to our country, the shah said in answer to correspondents' questions: Jimmy Carter and As-Sadat will hold talks in Cairo which will be a continuation of the Teheran talks.

In answer to a question as to whether the crisis in the Horn of Africa and Somalian-Ethiopian differences were also discussed in his talks with the U.S. President, the shah said: Yes. Regarding Somalia, the first effort is to create a form of contact between Somalia and Ethiopia so that peace talks can begin and to make Ethiopia understand that so far we have taken no measures against it. On the contrary, we have made efforts to solve their differences peacefully.

The shah noted: It ought to be mentioned to Ethiopia that if they are thinking of a subsequent invasion across the recognized international borders of Somalia, this not a matter Iran could remain unconcerned about.

Shah Interviewed on Visit

LD011304Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 1 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] After the takeoff of the aircraft carrying the U.S. President and his wife, the shah answered questions put to him by American correspondents and our correspondents, Sima Dabir Ashtiani and Morteza Lotfi. [begin recording]

[Question] Were there any talks held about the issues relating to energy [word indistinct] and the Caracas conference, which stablized the oil price for 6 months?

[Answer] Not much. Of course, basically the prices have been stabilized for 1 year. But we discussed energy a great deal in the sense that energy consumption is not being judiciously carried out throughout the world. It is recognized that the world's energy resources will come to an end. Measures should be taken to economize on energy consumption. Now, indeed, efforts should be made to replace oil as a source of energy. We discussed this very seriously and, fortunately, I can say that we have common views.

[Question] Will America increase its efforts under the new programs of Mr. Carter?

[Answer] I hope so. The government itself has obviously submitted a bill about energy to Congress. I hope that other countries of the world will also see the importance of this subject and find new energy resources. For this reason, an agreement in principle has been (?reached) between Iran and America in respect to atomic fuel and the purchase of atomic reactors by Iran from the United States.

[Question] Has Your Majesty held tripartite talks about the Middle East issue with His Majesty King Husayn and President Carter?

[Answer] Not tripartite in one place, but(?it may almost be said) that there was an understanding between the three sides. Incidentally, we held lengthy talks about these matters. I hope that the result of these talks will benefit peace in the area.

[Question] Your Majesty, was Jimmy Carter's decision to visit Egypt the result of your talks with His Excellency Jimmy Carter?

[Answer] No, probably his decision to go to Egypt was made earlier. But talks that will be held in Egypt should in principle be in [word indistinct] of the Teheran talks.

[Question] Your Majesty, (?how do you see) the future prospects of Arab-Israeli talks?

[Answer] Predicting the future, of course, is not so easy, unless we all accept that the only meaningful prospects are talks held on the basis of UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which (?they) have also accepted. It is not a question of the United Nations or other major world powers not accepting the resolutions. Nearly everyone has signed these resolutions and voted for them. If one or two countries do not accept this resolution, the voice of the one or two countries who have rejected them is, of course, not very (?important) versus the voice of the rest of the world. [end recording]

At Mehrabad Airport, the CBS correspondent asked the shaw: You and President Carter met with King Husayn. Is it possible to say what progress has been achieved on the Middle East issue? The shah said: It is too soon yet to talk about progress. We exchanged views so that we can attain progress, and I am hopeful that all the interested parties will work in this direction so that, God willing, peace will return after so long a time to the area.

The American correspondent asked: Do you think the Egyptian position will lead to a comprehensive agreement? The shah said: On the basis of some parts, yes.

The correspondent asked: Has King Husayn expressed interest in joining the peace talks? The shah said: This depends on whether he is given a meaningful role. If he is given such a role he will join the talks. Otherwise if his hands are tied, what can he do?

The American correspondent asked: Did you persuade him to join the peace talks? The shah said: I will persuade him to join the peace talks if he is given some responsibility. The correspondent asked: What responsibility? The shah said: Responsibility to fulfill the role of his country's representative. I allude to UN resolutions in this connection and their becoming a reality.

The CBS correspondent asked: Are you satisfied with your meeting with President Carter?

The shah said: Yes, I am very satisfied--just the way I was satisfied with my visit to the United States. I think that a very firm relationship has been established between the two countries. This is an old tradition in the two countries' relations. In addition to the relations of the two countries and the relationship between their leaders, we also have agreement . We have always been in agreement and rarely in disagreement.

JORDAN REPORTS ON HUSAYN-CARTER TALKS IN TEHERAN

JN011245Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jan 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Jimmy Carter held a meeting at 0600 today, Jordan time, at Sa'dabad Palace in Teheran. The meeting lasted 1 hour. The meeting held last night reviewed the situation in the region, the latest developments and ways to steer the peace efforts.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and the court minister. They were attended on the American side by the secretary of state, the president's adviser for national security affairs, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Following the talks, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf made a statement in which he said: The talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Jimmy Carter were held in a cordial atmosphere permeated by confidence, frankness and the desire to cooperate to achieve a just peace in the area. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the area and ways to steer peace along a realistic and correct course. The understanding on basic issues was great.

Sharaf added: His Majesty King Husayn made it a point to reaffirm that any settlement achieved must be a comprehensive settlement based on justice and covering all aspects of the dispute and the Palestine question. His Majesty also emphasized that the peace efforts must be directed toward achieving two basic principles, complete withdrawal and the Palestinian people's exercise of their right to self-determination, if peace efforts are to follow the correct course and to bear fruit.

INDIA

MATERIAL ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Reported

BK011042Y [Editorial Report BK] Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0840 GMT on 1 January carries a 45-minute live report by All-India Radio commentator Sirijut Sen on the arrival of President Carter and entourage at 0845 GMT 1 January at Delhi's Palam Airport.

The commentator describes preparations to welcome President Carter and gives a brief biographical sketch of the President, whom he describes as "a working man, a man of the soil."

The commentator reports the U.S. presidential plane touches down on schedule at 0845 GMT. A 21-gun salute greets Carter as he steps out of the aircraft and is warmly welcomed by President Reddy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai, and other VIP's at the airport ramp. The national anthems of both countries are played and President Carter inspects the guard of honor.

At 0855 GMT President Reddy begins a welcoming speech. At 0900 GMT President Carter begins his arrival speech.

Following the speeches President Carter moves toward the presidential car which he enters together with President Reddy. The motorcade passed along a 16-km ceremonial route to the presidential palace, where Carter will stay. The route is described as being colorfully decorated with bunting and with huge portraits of Carter. The route is also described as being lined with flags of both countries.

The commentator concludes the report by saying: "A very historic occasion begins. Warm and fruitful talks are expected and from the addresses, the tremendous warmth that this visit is going to generate between the two countries is a very happy augury for the two nations and a very good day which is New Year's Day." Live radio reportage of the arrival ceremony ends at 0925 GMT.

Reddy's Welcome Address

BK010934Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0855 GMT 1 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Mr President, Mrs Carter, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to welcome President and Mrs Carter and other distinguished guests on this New Year's Day. The year just ended saw a new burst of faith and vitality in our two democracies. The year which begins today will, we hope, open a new chapter in our relations. Our people were greatly enthused at the visit last year of your mother, Mrs Lillian Carter, and especially at her abiding interest in the little community of Vihkroli, which she served with great dedication some years ago.

Today in welcoming you, we welcome not only the President of the United States, but also a great humanist, a man of ideals and one who has brought to international politics the nobility of moral imperatives. Much has happened in our two countries since the last visit of an American president to India. It is a happy coincidence that governments in Washington and New Delhi changed almost at the same time. Shared values in terms of democracy and the dignity of the individual have worked for a free and easy dialog between the peoples and the governments of our two countries.

As mature independent nations our countries have had differences in practice and policies which have often clouded the common ideals and deep affinities which bind us. Neither of our countries have been indifferent to the great challenges which confront the world as a whole. We believe that our goals are the same--the world of peace, justice and liberty for individuals and nations. The United States has long interested itself and cooperated with us in our own developmental plans. We believe that the closer and more constant relationship can be of mutual benefit and in turn contribute to serve the cause of building bridges of cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

We hope, Mr President, that this visit, however short, will provide an opportunity for frank and free discussion and become a catalyst for establishing a clear rapport and understanding between the leaders of our two governments. But even this brief visit will, I am confident, give you an opportunity to get a feel of the warmth of friendship which the people of India have for the people of the United States.

On behalf of the people and Government of India and on my own behalf, allow me to wish you a very pleasant and fruitful stay in Delhi and a happy new year.

First Round of Talks

BK011600Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jan 78 BK

[Text] President Carter and Mr Morarji Desai had an unscheduled 45-minute meeting in New Delhi this evening. No aides were present.

The meeting was officially described as extremely warm and friendly. It is believed to have been in the nature of a preliminary exchange of views on a wide range of subjects. The talks were held when President Carter and Mr Morarji Desai drove back to Rashtrapati Shavan from Ramlila Grounds, where the citizens of Delhi gave a big reception to the U.S. President.

At a joint press briefing, President Carter's press secretary, Mr Jody Powell, and India's foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta, said the two leaders met by their mutual desire. Formal talks between the two sides are scheduled for tomorrow.

Talks Continue

BK021004Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jan 77 BK

[Text] Top level delegations from the United States and India led by President Carter and the prime minister, Mr Desai, held their main discussions in New Delhi this morning. The U.S. side included the secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance; the presidential assistant on national security affairs, Mr Brzezinski; the assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia, Mr Alfred L. Atherton; the director of policy planning staff, Mr Anthony Lake; and the U.S. ambassador in India, Mr Goheen. Those present from the Indian side were the ministers for external affairs, home, defense, finance, commerce and industry, besides the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu; the principal secretary to the prime minister, Mr V. Shankar; the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta and the Indian ambassador in Washington, Mr Palkhivala.

While details about the talks have not been disclosed, they are believed to have covered a variety of international and bilateral issues. Before the formal talks began today, Mr Morarji Desai called on President Carter and they were all by themselves for about half an hour. The two delegations joined them later. Mr Morarji Desai presented to President Carter two books entitled: "Towards Understanding" and "My Views on Gita". President Carter presented to Mr Desai some volumes containing the writings of the American philosopher, Henry David Thoreau.

After the talks concluded, President Carter went to Rajghat and placed a wreath at Gandhiji's Samadhi [monument]. The shimmering black marble samadhi had been decorated solemnly with pink, red and white roses, chrysanthemums and marigolds. The wreaths laid by President and Mrs Carter were of white roses and chrysanthemums. Devotional music, dear to Gandhiji's heart, was being played in the background when the American visitors arrived. After the wreath-laying ceremony the minister in waiting, Mr George Fernandes, presented President Carter 70 volumes of the collective works of Mahatma Gandhi brought out by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Hundreds of people had lined up along the route from Rashtrapati Bhavan to Rajghat and they cheered the distinguished guests as they drove by. The overbridges on the roofs had been decorated and arches put up at several places. The crowd was thickest at Rajghat and President Carter waved back to them.

Mrs. Rosalyn Carter met about 20 prominent Indian ladies at a luncheon hosted by Mrs Goheen, wife of the U.S. ambassador to India, today. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, former Indian ambassador to the United States; Mrs Renuka Devi Barkataki, minister of state for education, social welfare and culture; and Dr Sushila Nayar were among those present.

Desai Speaks at Reception

BK021247Y Delhi ISI in English 0845 GMT 2 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Following is the English rendering of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Hindi speech at the civic reception. "Our distinguished guests, sisters and brothers, today we are welcoming an American president in this historic ground after an interval of 18 years. I am particularly happy that our distinguished guest has arrived here while the New Year is being celebrated all over the world. We offer our good wishes to him. Both of us want unbreakable ties of friendship between our two countries. I have no doubt, sir, that your present visit will greatly help this objective.

"Your Excellency; we welcome you not merely as the President of a great nation, but even more as a man dedicated to duty and to truth. These values of yours bring together our two countries bridging the tremendous gap in time and space between us. A feeling of unity and equality pervades our relationship and we are really very close to each other. As such, we extend to you a very affectionate welcome. We particularly admire the steadfastness with which you have stuck to your principles in the face of heavy odds. I want to tell you that by this you have won our hearts.

"The world today faces two great dangers--one is the atom bomb and the other is pollution. With the increase in industrialisation, the atmosphere begins to get more and more polluted presenting a serious danger for mankind. I am very happy that you are determined to solve both these problems and are making efforts in that direction. For this, I am indebted to you. We in this country want the atom bomb to be banished from this world and desire that nuclear energy should be used only for the welfare of mankind.

I am very happy that you also think alike. Two months ago, I had gone to the USSR, and there also I was assured that there should be lasting peace in the world and that nuclear energy should not be utilized for destructive purposes. This is what we want and you also desire it and are working for it. In this we offer you whatever support and cooperation we can and I assure you that these would be available to you.

"The relationship between our two countries has been informed [as received] by identity of views, especially with regard to democracy and human happiness and the shaping of a society where every individual would be able to plan his development irrespective of any distinction of high and low. That is what both of us want. That is why we are even more delighted to welcome you here. You have graced us with your visit on the auspicious New Year's Day, and this makes me feel confident tht if there may be any differences between us--even basic differences--our friendship will remain unbreakable and that, resolving our differences, we can contribute towards the greater happiness of mankind.

"Everyone wants to celebrate New Year's Day in his own home. That you have come here on this day demonstrates that you regard India as your home. This is an indication of your love for our country. I am very happy and thank you again.

Nuclear Fuel Discussed

BK021244Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Indo-American summit talks this morning covered all important subjects and international questions of interest to the two countries.

It was officially stated after the talks that President Carter informed the Indian side that he has recommended issue of a license for another shipment of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur plant. The shipment is 7.6 tons of enriched uranium for which an application from India was pending. Asked about further supplies the Indian spokesman, Mr. Jagat Mehta, said that the dialog on this question will continue.

After the morning session President Carter and Mr. Morarji Desai met again for a luncheon at the American Embassy.

Carter Remark Reported

BK021606Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jan 78 BK

[Text] After his private conversation with Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Carter briefly told his secretary of state, Mr. Cyrus Vance, about what they had discussed. This was tape recorded by an American TV man and the transcript was later released to newsmen. According to it, President Carter made certain remarks and also said that Mr. Morarji Desai is adamant about the nuclear fuel thing. Newsmen confronted the official U.S. spokesman, Mr. Jody Powell, with a volley of questions on President Carter's remarks.

An Indian spokesman later made it clear that the taping of President Carter's remarks was unauthorized. He said the matter was brought to the notice of both Mr. Carter and Mr. Morarji Desai. The American President told the prime mister that (?the purpose of the) remarks attributed to him was totally against his intention. In response to questions by some American newsmen, Mr. Desai said he will not misunderstand President Carter and he was not at all upset about the remarks. These were recorded without notice, which was not fair to Mr. Carter, he added.

According to the spokesman that is the end of the matter as far as India is concerned.

Desai Speech to Parliament

BK021621Y Delhi ISI in English 1430 GMT 2 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Morarji Desai on January 2 expressed confidence that India and the United States "will establish a healthy relaxed and cooperative relationship" despite differences that might crop up from time to time.

The prime minister was welcoming U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the central hall of parliament on behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Group, the organisation of Indian members of parliament.

Following is the text of Desai's speech:

"On behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Group, the organisation of the elected representatives of the Indian people, I am happy to welcome you in this central hall of our parliament. We receive you not only as the chief executive of a great and friendly nations, but because we see you in one who believes that politics and public policy must never be divorced from human values and morality.

"During the last 12 months, you have impressed your personality on the world as a man of lofty idealism and as a fearless crusader. We who have grown out of clay to be men under the humanising influence of Gandhiji can understand possibly more than any other people the continuing and pressing relevance of moral imperatives in the political life of a nation and that the ultimate test is how we serve unto the last the common man.

"We live today in an awakened and enlightened world. What is more, it is a demanding world, too. The community of nations must face together the paradox of our times, some have gathered immense power and treasured vast opportunities while most others are faced with the spectre of war, of destruction, and millions suffer fron want of even the basic necessities of life. As democratic nations in a world order, we have to demonstrate that we seek not just to fulfil the aspirations of our own people, but also that we are sensitive to the problems and interests of other peoples and share the hopes of the entire family of man.

"Mr President, you come to this country when our people have unmistakably demonstrated that they are the true guardians of the democratic freedoms embodied in our constitution as well as in yours. Through the ballot box, the people have proved that they will not tolerate encroachment on their fundamental freedoms or abuses of their trust and confidence. My colleagues and I, in whose hands they have now placed the reins of power, have to redeem our pledges and fulfil their expectation.

"The ease with which India has adopted the democratic tradition reflects the character of our ancient civilisation, its tradition of harmony and tolerance, and the inner confidence which comes from the dedication to spiritual values. But in framing our constitution, as in our struggle for freedom, we drew inspiration from diverse sources, notably from U.S. thinkers and statesman. Gandhiji's ideas were influenced by Thoreau's thought. The fundamental rights embodied in our constitution have the unmistakable stamp of Jefferson's emphasis on individual freedom and Lincoln's faith in representative and responsible government. I have no doubt that the great leaders of our nation who are no more and some whose portraits you see around this hall would have rejoiced on this occasion when, in welcoming you, we can reaffirm our common faith and re-establish the trust which must exist between our two democracies.

"Mr President, differences may no doubt crop up from time to time between our countries, as they do between two individuals. But I am confident that India and the United States will establish a healthy, relaxed and cooperative relationship. The great challenge before this world is to establish a new economic relationship between the industrialised nations with their technology and affluence and the developing countries struggling against great odds to satisfy the needs of their own people. Though our circumstances are different, the goal of a stable and peaceful international system and a world free from tension is common between us. The world which is striving for such goal expects countries like ours and yours to work together for a socially just world order based on universal peace and common ideal.

"It is in that hope and with great pleasure that I am welcoming you to this meeting of members of the Indian Parliamentary Group."

Replying to Prime Minister Desai's speech, President Carter said that his country was "eager" to maintain and improve political and economic cooperation with India. He expressed hope that cooperation between two countries in the development of nuclear power "will continue." [Passage omitted containing the text of Carter's speech].

Narayan Sends Greeting

BK021305Y Delhi ISI in English 0932 GMT 2 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jayaprakash Narayan today warmly welcomed Jimmy Carter, President of the "world's most powerful and prosperous democracy," on his visit to India, reports SAMACHAR.

Narayan, who returned to Patna January 1 from Bombay, in a message also conveyed his best wishes to the U.S. President, Mrs Carter and for the people of the United States.

The message said: "Though I could not go to Washington at your very kind invitation because of my health and the need of dialysis every alternate day, I was hoping that on your visit to India I would have the pleasure and privilege of meeting you. But again ill health prevents me from doing so. I was discharged from a Bombay hospital only a few days ago and have arrived here at my home town of Patna accompanied by one of my Bombay physicians."

Narayan said: "I am very weak and my doctors do not consider it advisable that I should travel to Delhi in this state of health. I feel keenly disappointed at missing this opportunity of meeting you. However, as a common citizen of this great democracy, I extend my warm welcome to the President of the world's most powerful and prosperous democracy." "Perhaps you may not know that I spent seven years in 20's doing my under graduate and post graduate work in your country. Let me conclude by assuring you that, as far as I know, in the mind and heart of the common people of this country you are universally regarded with love and deep respect.

The message said: "Please accept my best wishes and kind regards for you and Mrs Carter and for the people of the United States."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; II'—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

N T I S

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151